A

HAND BOOK

FOR THE USE OF

VISITORS TO SERINGAPATAM,

BY

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7. 1899 MADRAS.

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PREFACE.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of this attempt to supply a Guide-Book to Seringapatam, it will be acknowledged on all hands that a work of this nature is calculated to be useful to the numerous travellers who annually visit this memorable and historic place ; and this is my sole plea for venturing to publish this unpretentious little volume with all its shortcomings. It was my great desire that the work should be brought out before the celebration of the centenary of the capture of Seringapatam ; but, owing to unforeseen difficulties, that wish has not been fulfilled. Nevertheless, the book can hardly be said to be belated, seeing that the interest of Europeans and Natives alike in Seringapatam is not likely to diminish for centuries yet to come. That the interest of Europeans has not flogged goes without saying. That the native mind too is moved powerfully by the associations connected with Seringapatam, one little anecdote related to me by an eye-witness will show. Some months ago, an aged Muhammadan, possibly of high rank, was among the visitors to the Gumbuz. Standing before the tombs of Hyder and Tippoo, he lifted his hands and with tears streaming down his cheeks and snow-white beard, he said in a tone of indescribable pathos "*Khuda Aisa-kiya*"—"The Lord willed it should be thus" and for ten minutes he stood meditating in silence near the venerated tombs of his heroic co-religionists.

A brief sketch of the lives of Hyder and Tippoo, also a short note on the siege of Seringapatam, will be found interesting.

The Appendicies at the end of the book contain an account of Tippoo's Military forces, some letters of importance, an incident about the Catholic Chapel in the time of Hyder and Tippoo, and a sketch of General Baird's prison-house since destroyed.

The map accompanying this guide will, I believe, enhance the independence of the book. I trust that visitors will experience little, if any, difficulty in finding out the places of interest by its aid.

Suggestions for the improvement of this humble attempt will be most thankfully received and attended to, in case the work is fortunate enough to attain to the honor of a second edition.

My thanks are due to the following gentlemen :—

1. Major J. Gosset of the East Yorkshire Regt., for his kind and valuable suggestions.

2. J. Cameron, Esq., Superintendent of Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, for placing some old records at my disposal for reference.

3. Béli Srinivasa Rao, Esq., the Amildar of Seringapatam, for his having kindly examined the proof sheets.

I must not here omit to thank my several friends for their aid in giving me various suggestions, &c., specially Mr. Hajee Moulve Mahomed Hoosain Khan, the late Nazim at Lal-Bagh, Seringapatam, for placing two letters at my disposal received to his address from Prince Ghulam Mahomed, son of Tippoo Sultan, while staying at London.

SERINGAPATAM,
October 1899.

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A

HAND BOOK

FOR

THE USE OF

VISITORS TO SERINGAPATAM.

Places of Interest and Importance.

Visitors to Seringapatam should wri[illegible] [illegible]ore-hand to one of the Hotels * at Mysore ordering a hack to be in readiness at the Seringapatam Railway Station at the required time.

The visitor will best economise time and study his convenience if he takes the various places of importance in the following order :—

No. 1.—The Breach.

This is locally known as Allambatéri or "Allam's Battery." It was here that the English first effected an entrance into the fortifications of Seringapatam.

On the way to the Breach we find to the right a Mosque of Tippoo Sultan's time and the remains of a Hospital which was established for the needs of the Garrison sometime subsequent to the year 1799.

Proceeding further on our way to the ramparts we shall find to the left the ruins of a small temple of Muni Isvara ; and, as we ascend the ramparts, we

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* The Gordon Hotel :—Framji & Co.
The Royal Hotel :—Jagannatha Chetty & Co.

notice on the opposite side of the river two cannons fixed perpendicularly in the ground to mark the spot at which the fort was breached.

The ramparts and parapet walls show numerous marks of shells discharged by the English guns in 1799.

An English officer (Lieut. Lalor) is said to have crossed the river at mid-night, on the west side of the fort, secretly measured the fort-wall, and returned with the information that its height was seven feet, including 12 inches in water, and that there was no impediment of any kind to the passage of troops. The breach was reported practicable on the evening of the 3rd May, and at 6 A.M. on the 4th General Baird, who had for four years been a prisoner in the dungeons of the fort, led the troops to the assault.

Although Lieut. Lalor had during the preceding night very carefully examined the route by which the troops should be led, and had inserted stakes in the sand, Lieut.-Col. Sherbrook's column swerved to the right and getting into deep water, had its progress retarded for a while. This was fortunately observed by General Baird who revived the spirits of the men by cheering them on, and in six minutes the breach was gained.

Col. Sherbrook commanded the right column, Col. Dunlop the left, and Col. Wellesley (afterwards the great Duke of Wellington) the reserve, while 4,476 men were in the trenches, awaiting the signal to advance.

Disposition of the troops ordered for the assault of the fort of Seringapatam under the command of Major-General Baird.

Left attack under Lieut.-Col. Dunlop to consist of six Companies of European Flankers from the Bombay Army——His Majesty's 12th Regt. and 33rd Regt.

Ten Companies of Bengal Sepoy Flankers under Lieut.-Col. Gardiner.

Fifty Artillery men with a portion of Gun Lascars under Capt. Prescott. To move in column, left in front, to take possession of the cavalier, close to the breach, and move along the north rampart of the fort to proceed till they join the right attack, leaving a battalion company of the 33rd Regt. in charge of the cavalier already mentioned, close to the breach, and occupying such other parts on the ramparts, by the detachments from the 12th and 33rd Regts., as shall be thought necessary by Lieut.-Col. Dunlop.

Right attack, under Col. Sherbrook, to consist of four Companies of European Flankers, from the Scotch Brigade, and Regt.-De-meuron.

His Majesty's 73rd Regt. and 74th Regt.

Eight Companies of Coast Sepoy Flankers, under Lieut-Col. Dalrymple.

Six Companies of Bombay Sepoy Flankers, under Lieut.-Col. Mignard.

Fifty Artillery men, with a proportion of Gun Lascars, under Major Bell. To move in column, right in front. To move along the south rampart of the fort, leaving such parties as may be thought necessary by Col Sherbrook, to be occupied by detachments from the 73rd or 74th Regts., in charge of such parts of the ramparts as he may deem it essentially necessary to occupy.

Half of the European and half of the Native Pioneers, to accompany each attack with hatchets, the European Pioneers to carry the scaling ladders, assisted by forty men from the Battalion Companies of each of he leading Regiments: the Native Pioneers to carry a proportion of fascines.

If the road across the river and the breach shall be deemed sufficiently broad, the two attacks to move out to the assault at the same moment; on coming to the top of the breach they are to wheel to the right and left, so as to get on the face they are ordered to move on; but if

the road and breach are too narrow, the left attack is to move out first.

The leading Companies of each attack to use the bayonet principally, and not to fire but in cases of absolute necessity.

Each attack to be preceded by a serjeant and twelve volunteers, supported by a subaltern officer and twenty-five men.

The leading flank Companies of each attack to be provided with hand-hatchets.

General Baird a few minutes before I P.M. ascended the parapet, and drawing his sword with an exhortation to the troops "to follow him and prove themselves worthy of the British name" led on the gallant band. In six minutes the British flag was planted on the summit of the breach. Some ran to the right, some to the left on the ramparts, and the two columns, after encountering many obstacles and stout opposition from a band of Mysore troops, met at the eastern gate way. Thus at last the City was taken.

After inspecting the two branches of the river which form the Island of Seringapatam and re-unite near Tippoo's tomb in Ganjam (locally called Sangama), the visitor should cross the Railway line on his way to the Dungeon.

No. 2.—The Dungeon.

This is the place where some of the English prisoners were confined after the battle of Pollilore or Periambakam. They were about 384 in number and supposed to include General Baird, their leader, all being actually chained to the stones in the wall.

The length of this subterranean Dungeon is 90 feet, the breadth 37½ feet, and the height 7 feet. There are 8 arches.

"The fate of the prisoners confined here deserves to be chronicled as a standing testimony to the folly of men with arms trusting to the promises of a barbarous enemy. Most of the prisoners were Highlanders. Of these few could either read or write. Fed sparingly upon unwholesome rice, exposed purposely without covering to the burning heat of the sun by day and to the unwholesome dews by night, seeing their companions dropping before their eyes, they were yet offered life and liberty and wealth, on condition of their embracing the Muhammadan faith. Yet not one of them would agree to purchase life on such terms; not one hesitated even at the moment when his bodily powers were weakest. They would not consent, defenceless as they were, to abandon the God of their Fathers, and we may be quite sure that in their dying moments "He did not forget them."

But few survived the terrible ordeal, and those who did, found in the prisons of Seringapatam a more lingering death. Among the prisoners taken was a son of Col. Lang, commanding at Vellore, who served as a volunteer in the Army. Hyder learning who this boy was, sent for him and ordered him to write a letter to his father offering him a splendid establishment if he would give up Vellore, and threatening that his son would be killed instantly if he did not accede to Hyder's request. The boy refused to write the letter in spite of threats. He turned to Hyder and in an indignant voice replied, "If you consider me base enough to write such a letter, on what ground can you think so meanly of my father? It is in your power to present me before the ramparts of Vellore and cut me in a thousand pieces in my father's presence; but it is not in your power to make him a traitor." The threats were however renewed and, on their proving ineffectual, the boy was conveyed back to the prison to rejoin his comrades there.

Description of the prison house, since destroyed, where some of the English Officers, including General Baird, were imprisoned.

This prison consisted of an oblong * square about 70 feet in length with a sort of shed inwards and open in the middle like a square of open stall for cattle, &c. The space appropriated to cooking purposes was appointed to be at one end, opposite to the entrance where the guard was stationed. There were four dark rooms, one at each corner of the square, wholly unfurnished except with mats, which were laid upon the floor, and intended for sleeping on. This was the extent of the accommodation provided for the wretched tenants of this dismal habitation.

In lieu of provisions or any other of the necessaries of life, each prisoner was allowed one gold fanam (Re. 0-4-8), per day, out of which each man was expected to supply himself with food, clothing and anything else he might require. As a special indulgence they were permitted to appropriate a certain amount of the supplied funds to the purchase of one and two-thirds of a bottle of arrack each per week. This favour was granted solely to officers and only on account of the dampness of the climate.

In addition to these favours a French Surgeon was allowed to attend and dress the still open wounds of Captains Baird and Lindsay. Fortunately 2 or 3 native boys who followed these officers were allowed to stay in the prison along with them and were allowed to go to the bazar to purchase provisions, and through this medium the anxious inmates sometimes heard rumours of what was going on in the town.

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* Oblong = square more in length than breadth.

On the capture of Seringapatam, several prisoners were found in the dungeons of Tippoo Sultan. A brother of his own was among the number, and they were at once liberated without enquiry being made into the cause of their incarceration. One of

No. 3.—The Temple of Sri Ranganatha Swamy.

This temple * is said to be one of the oldest temples in Southern India and is known to have been built by Tirumalaiya in the year 894, enlarged in 1454 by Timmanna, a hebbar. Here Gautama Rishi (a holy sage) is said to have worshipped and the place is therefore held sacred. Ramanuja Acharyar, the head and founder of the Sri Vaishnava sect of Brahmans, also worshipped here.

The Mysore Rajas improved the temple by frequent and timely extensions.

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the captives thus delivered from a hopeless bondage,—for such dependent on a tyrant's caprice has commonly proved,—was a Marhatta trooper, called Dhoondiah Waugh. He was a nameless man—one who had entered the service of Hyder—deserted at his death—became a free-booter—committed sundry depredations in Mysore—was fool enough to listen to the false promises of Tippoo,—returned, was employed, suspected, imprisoned, made a Musalman, and then left to perish in irons and a dungeon, by the greater ruffian of the twain. At the capture of the fortress, his fetters were stricken off; and Dhoondiah lost no time in leaving the capital of Mysore, many a coss behind him."

There is no case more pathetic than that of General Matthews, one of the prisoners, who was compelled to partake of food and drink that he knew had been poisoned. The words he uttered at the time of his death are most heart-rending. One mournful memorial was brought to light in the compartment of an old spice-box found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultan. It was in the well-known handwriting of the unfortunate General and simply contained the date of his murder.

☞ See Appendices for a letter from General Matthews.

* Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur is said to have had a great regard for this temple and its deity ; but his son Tippoo Saib confiscated all the jewels belonging to the temple, returning however some of them subsequently.

It is also said that in the year 1454, Timmanna (a Hebbar) erected also the fort of Seringapatam, defraying the expenditure from a treasure trove he had discovered. He enlarged this temple using materials obtained from the demolition of 101 Jain Temples at Kalaswadi, a village 5 miles to the south of this fort.

This magnificent temple is a stone building of vast dimensions, and the whole is surrounded by a lofty stone-wall called *Prakara* in Kanarese. Over the gateway stands a tower of massive workmanship, crowned by fine huge pinnacles, gilded by H. H. the late Maharaja Chama-Rajendra Wodayar Bahadur of Mysore at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The image of Sri Ranga is in a reclining posture on Adi-Sesha, the king of serpents, whose hood is said to support the universe.

The Government of Mysore allows a grant of Rs. 7,923 per annum for the up-keep of this temple.

The Car Festival comes off once a year in the latter part of January, and lasts for two days.

Visitors flock in great numbers on the occasion. As details regarding the internal management, mode of worship and so forth will not interest English visitors or readers, they are not given here.

No. 4.—The Parade Ground of Tippoo Sultan.

The plain in front of Tippoo's ruined Palace is said to have been the spot where once stood his Public Offices, and the mud Choultry used for some time as a prison house (which has since been razed to the ground) where Colonel Baillie, Major Baird and others were supposed to have been confined for some time. The Plain is said to have been Tippoo Sultan's parade Ground.

No. 5.—The Palace Ruins.

The Palace of *Tippoo Sultan* when it existed presented a magnificient appearance.

I shall trouble the reader with a few remarks on the *Jamdar* Khana* where the Sultan spent a few hours every day. It was a favourite place of resort, and the

* The Jamdar Khana is a portion of the Palace of Tippoo ; he called it by that name because he stored goods of all kinds in it.

following is a description of it by one who visited it immediately after the capture of the city:—

"It consisted of a succession of quadrangles, with ranges of store-houses and galleries filled with those articles which were the least susceptible of injury. The jewels were deposited in coffers, kept behind one of the durbars, in dark rooms strongly secured. In the same manner was preserved the greater part of the gold plate, both solid and filagree ; of which last manufacture, there was an almost endless variety of the most beautiful articles. The jewellery was of gold, in the form of bracelets, rings, necklaces, aigrettes, plumes, etc., etc.

An upper very long apartment contained silver plate, solid and filagree of all kinds and sizes. In one of the galleries were two Elephant-howdas, made entirely of this metal. There were also many pieces of massive silver-plate, richly inlaid with gold and a few with gold and gems. Two very precious items of the Mysore regalia were deposited in two small rooms, one on either side of the Hall of Audience. One was a Throne, estimated to cost a lac of pagodas,* the other a howda of equal value.

The repositories of curious and costly fire-arms, and swords were equally astonishing, some of the latter most magnificently adorned with gold and gems.

The greater part of these were presents, and were of English manufacture.

Among the palankeens of state were found those which had been presented by the Marquis Cornwallis to the young Princes when hostages with him. These palankeens appeared never to have been unpacked.

There were also several ivory door posts of exquisite workmanship and beauty. To this host of treasures may be added various extensive warehouses richly furnished, and having floors covered with costly carpets. In short,

* One pagoda is equal to 3½ Rs. in modern currency.

there was everything that power could command or money would purchase in this stupendous collection. Telescopes of every size, spectacles, looking glasses, pictures in unbounded profusion ; while of China and glassware there was sufficient to stock a large mercantile magazine.

But amidst the confusion that appeared in the arrangements there was an unexpected mark of regularity, the whole being accurately registered and every article bearing its corresponding label.

The remaining portion of Tippoo Sultan's palace* now standing is used as a Government Kotti (=a depôt for the purpose of storing sandalwood obtained from the various forests.) This formed Tippoo's Zenana † or suite of female apartments.

No. 6.—de Haviland's Arch.

This is an experimental arch built by de Haviland of the Madras Engineers about the year 1808.

The span is 112 feet, width 4 feet, thickness at either end, 5 feet, at the crown 3 feet 10 inches. The rise is 10 feet 11 inches, and the arch is supported at either end by abutments of stone in chunam.

The curious feature of this arch is that a man by mere jump on the crown or keystone, can cause the whole structure to oscilate.

No. 7.—The Spot where Tippoo's Body was found.

The visitor after inspecting the site of Tippoo's ruined Palace should proceed along the route leading to the place known as the Water Gate. Tippoo Sultan here

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* A number of tigers were found chained in the Courtyard of Tippoo Sultan's Palace. Col. Wellesley wrote to General Harris the day after the siege, asking Meer Allam Bahadur to take them away, or orders would be issued to have them shot, since they were getting violent having no one to take care of them.

† It is said that including a few of Hyder Alli's wives and others, upwards of *six hundred and twenty ladies* were found within the Palace building after the siege of Seringapatam.

fell in the dark gateway, under an arch (since destroyed) killed by a random shot of one of the soldiers of the 77th Regiment while he was attempting, it is said, to get away to the further side of the river.

No. 8.—Newly Discovered Dungeons.

These underground vaults, used by Tippoo for secreting his army, (in time of need) are situated in one of the ditches near Colonel Wellesley's Bridge and were recently discovered by the late Mr. T. Inman of the Mysore Public Works Department.

No. 9.—The High Mosque or Masjid Allah.

This mosque was the favourite place of worship of Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur and his son Tippoo Sultan.

Two minarets of great height are built over it. The top of the minarets commands a beautiful view to a distance of 20 miles all round. Some conspicuous public buildings in Mysore city can be clearly seen.

Some say that this mosque was formerly a Hindoo Temple which having been demolished was converted into a Muhammedan place of worship.

No. 10.—The English Flag-staff.

No. 11.—The site of Tippoo's Flag-staff.

No. 12.—The Daria Dowlat Bagh or Tippoo's Pleasure Palace.*

This place was Tippoo's summer residence and also the temporary residence of Colonel Arthur Wellesley (who in later times became the Great Duke of Wellington), when he was the *Governor* of Seringapatam.

The building has two floors, of which the upper has a very fine hall. On the outer walls of the groundfloor are pictures representing many Nawabs and Rajas of

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* On the wall facing the present gateway are the paintings representing the march of the combined armies of Hyder and his son Tippoo, and on the adjoining wall are graphically depicted several scenes connected with the battle of Pollilore (or Periambakam), wherein the imaginative power of the native artist is interestingly displayed.

Southern India, and incidents in their daily life. Amongst those represented are Tippoo Sultan and his father Hyder Alli Khan Saheb Bahadur.

These paintings which had been erased by order of Tippoo Sultan recently before the storming of Seringapatam were restored at the private expense of Colonel Wellesley, while putting up in this bungalow.

Unless the reader has an accurate knowledge of the events connected with the disastrous defeat at Pollilore, he cannot appreciate the paintings just mentioned. I therefore offer no apology for here inserting a lucid account of that event, for which I am indebted to the pen of the late lamented Colonel Malleson.

"Near Pollilore, two miles in front of the position where the English had halted, Colonel Baillie suddenly, and in opposition to the advice of his second in command, Colonel Fletcher, resolved to halt for the night. This fatal halt was the cause of their subsequent misfortunes, for it gave an opportunity to Hyder Alli to take measures; the enemy had to pass a small grove of trees opening on a plain about three-fourths of a mile from the village. This position was chosen by Hyder, and the whole of the previous night he was in constant communication with his son Tippoo with a view to defeat the English forces."

"Here during the night three batteries armed with 57 guns were erected, one in front of the grove and the two others on either side. Infantry and cavalry were held in reserve to complete the havoc which it was hoped, the fire of the artillery would ensure. Ignorant of these dispositions, Colonel Baillie, who had waited till day-light on the following morning to resume his march, experienced for the first two miles but little opposition. But no sooner had he entered the grove, than a tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries opened upon him. Yet, even at that terrible crisis though taken by surprise, and for the moment without orders, the English soldiers

and their sepoy comrades showed themselves worthy of their high reputation. Covered by their guns, which returned with steady precision the enemy's fire, the force still advanced though in crowded order, along the avenue. Suddenly from the midst, ten companies of sepoys advance at the double, and charge the battery which is playing upon their front. The battery is reached, three of the guns are already disabled, when the clouds of dust and the trampling of myriads of horsemen tell them, with a startling certainty, that 20,000 of the famed troopers of Mysore are charging to cut them off. The sepoys, however, make good their retreat, though with some loss, and again the column moves slowly on. *In vain however by Hyder's Cavalry*, huge masses of infantry now advance, fresh guns are pushed on, and after a short interval, from three sides, from the front, from the right, and from the rear—from fifty different points a deadly cross-fire is poured in on the devoted column. Still, however, the English ranks remain unbroken, still moving slowly, in the form of a square; the sick, the baggage, the ammunition in the centre, they drive back every assault and continue to gain ground."

Their behaviour elicits the admiration even of their enemies. "During the whole of this trying day" wrote a French officer serving under Hyder, "the English preserved a coolness of *manœuvre* which would have done honour to the best troops in the world. Racked by the fire of an immense artillery, the greatest part of the action within grape-shot distance, attacked on all sides by not less than 25,000 horse and 30 battalions of sepoys, besides Hyder's European troops, the English column stood firm, and repulsed every attack with great slaughter; the horse driven back on the infantry, the right of our line began to give way, though composed of the best troops in the Mysore Army."

"It was indeed true. Daunted by the unshaken firmness of the English column, and alarmed by a

movement to the right in the direction of his guns which Colonel Baillie made at *this* movement, Hyder who was burdened with the consciousness that Sir H. Munro could not be further off than six miles, and was probably much nearer, and might place him at any moment between two fires, resolved, after a cannonade of three hours duration, to retreat. He sent orders to Colonel Lally to draw off the infantry, and to the cavalry to cover the movement. The heroic resistance of the English had indeed produced its natural effect, when at the *moment* two of their tumbrils, in the centre of their square, exploded. The effect was terrific. One entire face of the square was laid open, the guns were dismounted and overturned, their ammunition destroyed and the entire force thrown into irreparable confusion. Hyder himself noticed this catastrophe, but before he could give orders to take advantage of it, one of his Lieutenants, charged at the head of a regiment of cavalry. The charge was repulsed, but the example brought down the enemy's horse in successive squadrons whilst the infantry poured in volleys of musketry, and a little later the guns reopened at a closer range. Yet for an hour and-a-half longer the unequal conflict was maintained. Closing up as their ranks were thinned the British cohort long presented a bold front to the countless foes. At last, finding his force reduced to about 400 men, and hopeless of relief from the main army, Colonel Baillie resolved to surrender. Even then the troops desired to be led on, and to die sword in hand. Better had they done so, for no sooner had they under a promise of quarter, laid down their arms than Hyder's young soldiers rushed upon them, and flashed their swords on the defenceless, the wounded and the sick. The exertions of the French officers, especially M. Pinorin and M. deLally, put a stop to this massacre; but of the entire force of Europeans, numbering that morning upwards of 500 men, but 200 remained alive, and of these, many were wounded. Of 86 officers 36 were killed, 34 were wounded; 16 only were

untouched. Colonel Fletcher lay dying on the field. Col. Baillie, mortally wounded, was brought into Hyder's presence and taunted with his defeat, but with the true spirit of a British officer, he bade Hyder not to vaunt too loudly over a victory, which he could appeal to his French officers ; never would have been his, but for an accident which no human foresight could prevent."

The visitor will observe on his return from this mansion at a distance of two and-a-half furlongs, the well-known Bridge* built by H. H. Kristna Raja Wodiyar Bahadur, in honor of Wellesley and named after him.

Inscription on the Wellesley's Monument near the Bridge.

DEDICATED

TO

RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.,

Governor-General of India,

BY

KRISTNA RAJA WODIYAR BAHADUR,

As a Public Testimony of his gratitude and as a lasting monument of the benefits conferred on the people and country of Mysore.

Began August 1802,

Finished Oct. 1804,

UNDER THE CARE PURNAIYA, DEWAN.

No. 13.—Kowl Bazaar.

Proceeding from the Pleasure Palace (Daria Doulat Bagh) the visitor will cross a canal which is said to have been the spot where the Kowl Bazaar once existed. It is also remarkable as the site where the Kowl Nama* was drawn up in the year 1792 between the English and Tippoo Sultan : hence the name

No. 14.—The Obelisk.

This is situated in the centre of a large maidan or plain called Sabbal Rani Tittu in Tippoo's time. Here

* *Anglice* "treaty."

a woman is said to have been punished for her unchastity in a shocking way. Decency forbids expression of the nature of the sentence.

No. 15.—The Lal Bagh or the "Red Garden or the Mausoleum of Hyder Alli Khan.

After passing the town of Ganjam we reach the Lal Bagh or the place where Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur, his wife (Fakaruneesa Begam) and his son Tippoo Sultan are interred. Situated at the south-east corner of the Island of Seringapatam, it was the favourite resort of Tippoo. In the centre of the garden formerly stood a palace which was erected, nearly upon the same plan as that at Bangalore (since destroyed or decayed).

The erection over the tombs is very magnificent and of excellent workmanship and is surmounted by a dome. The stone pillars which support the verandah are of a fine black colour and highly polished.

Lord Dalhousie during his visit in 1855 presented two pairs of wooden doors inlaid with ivory as a mark of respect and in memory of his visit.

The three tombs mentioned above are of the same material as the pillars. These are always covered with richly embroidered silk cloths.

Near the south-west corner of the dome, is a tomb of Burhan-ud-deen, a cousin of Tippoo, who was killed at the battle of Sathyamangalam in September 1790.

On a black slab fronting the mosque,* is a pompous and hyperbolical inscription, in Persian, to the memory of *Hyder Alli Khan*.

Returning from the tombs, to the right we observe the monument of Colonel Baillie erected to his memory by his nephew while Resident at the Court of Lucknow. The inscription on it runs thus:—

* This Mausoleum is supposed to have been built in the year 1784.

TO
THE MEMORY
OF
COLONEL WILLIAM BAILLIE,

who, with a detachment of British Troops under his command, after a noble and most gallant resistance to a superior force of the enemy on the plains of Periambakam, was ultimately compelled to surrender to the united armies of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultan on the 10th day of September 1780, and died in the fortress of Seringapatam on the 13th day of November 1782.

This monument is erected and inscribed by his nephew, John Baillie, Lieutenant-Colonel on the establishment of Bengal and Resident at the Court of Lucknow, A.D. 1816.

No. 16.—Colonel Scott's Bungalow.

The visitor as he proceeds along the Mysore road and turns to the left observes "Scott's garden."

The Colonel, while serving in the Gun Carriage Factory at Seringapatam, lived here. The following sad story is current about this gentleman. It appears that on a certain day, the Colonel returned from his morning walk and found his wife and two daughters had died of cholera. Not being able to bear the anguish caused by the sight, he threw himself into the river flowing behind his bungalow [*Vide* Appendix for a poem in connection with this bungalow].

No. 17.—The English Cemetery.

The cemetery contains the graves of Europeans who died not only at Seringapatam but also at Mysore for a period of about 60 years (1799 to 1854) [*Vide* Appendix for a list of persons buried in and about Seringapatam].

No. 18.—Tippoo's Magazines.

They are in all 11 powder magazines in the fortifications of Seringapatam. All are of French design, and to this day they are in good condition.

No. 19.—Kale Gowda's Bateri.

On our way to the cemetery from the town of Ganjam opposite to the new Anglo-Vernacular school in one of the Fort ramparts close to the Elephant gateway, we find "Kalé Gowda's" Bateri. Here Pallegars* in olden times were said to have found an asylum.

Places of interest in the vicinity of the Island.

I. PASCHAMAVAHINI, about a mile and-a-half to the south of the Mysore main road, contains excellent bathing ghauts and chuttrums (rest-houses) built and improved by the Mysore Princes and other personages. Hindoos attach sanctity to the place in consequence of the fact that the Cauvery here flows westward. Many pilgrims flock from the city of Mysore and other places during the months of *Magha* and *Thula* and on the occasion of eclipses and of certain festivals, such as, Karthic, Sankaravana, &c.

II. FRENCH ROCKS, so called from its having been occupied by French officers and soldiers employed by Hyder and Tippoo, is six miles distant from the Island.

A very large tank named 'MOTI-TALV' adjoining it is worth a visit. There are inscriptions which show the importance of the place in former times. This fine tank has been artificially formed by closing up an opening in a semi-circular ridge of hills, and is one of the many stupendous works which evince the civilization and high engineering skill formerly attained by the Hindoos. The depth is said to average 60 ft. On the side towards the lake, it is faced with regular stone steps, for con-

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* Pallegars=Chieftains.

venience in bathing and performing other religious ablutions. These steps are continued to the bottom of the lake, which is very deep and remarkably clear.

A sluice has been constructed to convey the superfluous water into the adjacent fruit gardens and fields, and as the level of the lake is considerably higher than these, a beautiful cascade is formed by its descent over the rocks. In the vicinity are many Hindoo temples, choultries and a village.

The mound, whose dimensions are given as 78 cubits high, 150 long and 250 thick at the base, is said to have been constructed by Ramanuja Charyar, the founder of the Sri Vaishnava sect of Brahmans, who is believed to have taken his residence near Melkote. This tank he named *Tirumala Sagara*.

Nazir Jung of the Deccan, during his visit in 1746, named it Moti-Talav or Lake of Pearls. Tippoo Sultan breached and drained off the water of this tank in the year 1798, that it might not be utilized by the English during their operations against him. Adjoining this tank is the village of Tondanur. Many historical and religious associations centre round this place. It was the refuge of the last of the Hoyasula kings in 1326. Here is also the tomb of Shah Salar Masaud Ghazi, bearing the date 760 Hijira or 1358.

III. Melkote, a large and fine village, is noted for its sacred shrine of Chelvaraya Swami, the principal deity of the Sri-Vaishnavas and other sects. Crowds resort to this place once a year from all parts of India to witness the car and Vairamudi* festivals. This temple is richly endowed, having been under special patronage of the Mysore kings, and has a most valuable collection of ornaments. Mr. L. Rice in his Gazetteer, states that there is an inscription, dated 1785, showing that even Tippoo Sultan granted some elephants for the

* *Vaira* in Tamil denotes diamond, *Mudi*, a crown.

use of the temple. The site of the Palace (which is in ruins) has been converted into a public garden.

Here monkeys are so numerous that people are compelled to cover the roofs of their houses with thorns and briers to keep them off.

The distance between Melkote and French Rocks Railway Station is 18 miles which can be reached by country carts in about 6 hours.

IV. WEBB'S MONUMENT.

A monument is erected to the memory of Mr. Josiah Webb, the 3rd British Resident at the Court of Mysore (1809). This monument, which is about 50 ft. in height, is locally named *Rana-Khamba* or War Pillar, because it is near the scene of a skirmish that took place between the Mysore troops fighting on behalf of the East India Company and British troops marching to Seringapatam, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Company and the Crown's officers. The inscription runs as under:—

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOSIAH WEBB, ESQ.,
BY
PURNAIYA, DEWAN,

as a tribute of veneration and respect for splendid talents, unsullied purity, and eminent public virtue.

General Remarks.

The 4th of May 1799, is memorable as the day on which Tippoo Sultan fell.

The fire from the English batteries had so far damaged the walls by the 3rd, that on the following day the English were emboldened to arrange for an immediate assault, but they could not carry out their design before the 4th of May.

The officers commanding the British troops planned stationing them in the trenches early to prevent their being seen by the enemy and to conceal the extraordinary arrangements they intended to make at noon when the enemy would be engaged at his midday meal.

A considerable part of the army including two English flank companies (short only of those members that were performing guard and outpost duties), the 12th, 33rd, 73rd, and 74th Regiments, 3 corps of Grenadier sepoys from the three Presidencies, and 200 of the Nizam's troops, formed the storming party accompanied by 100 of the Artillery, and the battalion companies of the regiment DeMeuron, and four battalions of Madras sepoys. Col. Sherbrook and Lieut.-Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignon, commanded the several flank corps, Major-General Baird being entrusted with the supreme direction of this important undertaking.

The troops crossed the river surmounting various difficulties, for details *vide* 'Breach.' At one o'clock that day (4th of May), under an extremely heavy fire, they passed the glacis and the ditch, ascended the breach in the Fosse Bray and rampart of the fort.

When General Baird had reached the top of the breach he discovered to his inexpressible surprise, a second ditch full of water, within the outer wall. The almost insurmountable difficulty of overcoming this unexpected impediment, staggered him and he exclaimed (Good God how shall we get over this ?) Fortunately, however, in leading the troops along the ramparts he discovered some scaffolding which had been raised for the use of workmen who had been repairing the wall.

Having immediately taken advantage of the opportunity which luckily presented itself, he crossed the inner ditch and proceeded by the ramparts to the other side of the fort, where the two columns were to meet and enter the body of the town.

Meanwhile, Syed Ghaffer, the ablest and the best of Tippoo's Generals, constantly kept his Lord and Master informed of every adverse movement of the English.

Tippoo heeded not this intelligence and took no active measures to prevent the attack.

Shortly afterwards, a breathless soldier disturbed the calm meditations of Tippoo, with the news that the enemy had actually crossed the river and were forcing their way into the fortress. Almost immediately this unwelcome news was confirmed by the roar of the English cannon. Instantly the Sultan ordered his horse, hurried to the breach, leaving his dinner which had been served under a thatched shed on the northern side of the fort. Reaching the inner wall he dismounted from his horse and placed himself behind a traverse so as to have a full view of the breach and enemy's designs. Instantly a report was spread that Syed Ghaffer, while commanding his troops on the ramparts, had been killed.

Tippoo, when leaving the palace, had ordered a number of carbines which he occasionally discharged at the English.

The storming party having gained part of the ramparts were actually entering the innermost part of the fort: Tippoo, noticing this, hurriedly retreated with his attendants along the northern ramparts.

The Sultan continued to proceed performing the part rather of a common soldier than of a general, himself firing several times upon the assailants. But a little before his troops were fatigued, he complained of the recurrence of a pain caused by a wound inflicted in his youth in one of his legs.

When abandoned by his men Tippoo bent his course through the inner gate, instead of escaping through the water gate, which would have been easier. As he was crossing the gate through the communication from the outer ramparts, a random shot of a British soldier

struck him, but he still pressed on till he arrived at the gate where he fell with his horse, when a cross fire was opened. His servants managed to pick him up and placed him in his own palankeen that was near at hand. Escape was impossible, the gateway through which the Sultan desired to pass being approached by the English. None were idle. When the exhausted Sultan lay in the palankeen under an arch, an European soldier attempted to snatch away his sword-belt adorned with precious stones and his costly turban. Tippoo, though weak and exhausted, aimed a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength and wounded him in the knee. The soldier immediately put an end to Tippoo's life levelling his musket and shooting him through the head.

Fugitives were crowding from all directions and a detachment of the 12th had already descended into the interior of the place to arrest the influx of runaways from the outer works. Presently the columns were pouring in a destructive fire from both sides when the Sultan arrived.

A little after this Major Allen, the Quartermaster-General was despatched with a guard and a flag of truce to demand the surrender of Tippoo and others within the Palace, where he observed the British troops already drawn up, and also noticed several persons in the balcony inside in a state of great alarm. Learning of the arrival of the Major, the Killadar of the Palace approached him with a confidential servant, whose countenances displayed terror and confusion.

They would not grant the request of the Major to admit him into the Palace, notwithstanding his warnings that serious results would ensue, should admission be refused, and his promise to protect the Princes and other inmates of the Palace including even Tippoo.

The Major forcibly entered the Palace with the Killadar, where on a terrace were stationed a number of Tippoo's armed men. He explained the meaning of

the white flag which he held in his hand as proof of their safety, and assured them of it by handing his sword to the Killadar, which was however taken back, when a number of armed men who were in the Palace approached the Major and the English party.

The Major was assured by many that only the members of the family of the Sultan were in the Palace and not the Sultan himself.

During this confusion the Major was begged by the people within to hold the flag in a conspicuous manner so that the British troops might not force their way within the Palace gates.

The Major grew angry at the delay and sent word to the Princes within, to come up to him. A reply was received to the effect that he would be received, as soon as everything was ready for his reception.

In a few minutes the Major was conducted to the place where the two Princes were seated on a carpet surrounded by a number of servants. The Major identified Prince Moiz-ud-Deen and his brother who had been with Lord Cornwallis as hostages. The Major was greatly touched on noticing the sad appearance of the unfortunate youths. He attempted to get the assent of the Princes to the opening of the gates of the Palace, but failed as they would not grant it without the permission of their father. He assured them again of their safety and said that their own sepoys would be posted near the Palace and no British troops would be admitted, and in the end the Major succeeded.

The gates on being opened were entered by Major-General Baird who had been a great sufferer for over $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at the hands of Tippoo. The Princes were then conducted to the British camp under an escort.

All the apartments in the Palace, except the Zenana, were closely searched; but Tippoo could be found nowhere. A strong guard was then placed over the Palace to cut off all communications with the inmates. The

Killadar meanwhile solemnly affirmed laying his head on the hilt of Major Allan's sword that the body of the Sultan, his master, was lying in the northern gateway of the fort and added that he would undergo any punishment if his statement should prove false.

The spot where the Sultan's body lay was pointed out by the Killadar under a heap of slain. Torches had to be obtained as it was getting dark. It was tedious work to drag out one dead body after another ; but at last, they found the Sultan's horse and palankeen, under which lay some one wounded but not dead. This was Raja Khan, one of the confidential servants of Tippoo, who had been in attendance on the Sultan the whole of that eventful day. When he was made acquainted with the purpose of the search-party, he pointed out the exact place where the Sultan had fallen.

The body of the Sultan on being identified was conveyed to the Palace in a palankeen. The body when first found was warm, with eyes open, and features not at all distorted. Consequently Major Allen and Col. Wellesley thought that life was not extinct ; but on feeling the pulse, they exclaimed "The Tiger's spirit has gone!" Four wounds were found on the body. He wore a fine jacket of white linen and loose drawers of flowered chintz ; the girdle crimson-coloured, as was his fashion—was tied around his waist ; a belt of silk-red and green hung over one shoulder. On his right arm he wore an amulet with Arabic characters which served to identify his person. His jewels and sword-belt were missing.

Tippoo's age was about 50 years when he died. He was middle-sized, with a short neck, square shoulders, aquiline nose, slender limbs, small feet and hands, brown complexion and large full eyes. He was just growing corpulent. In short, his countenance was so dignified that even the victorious English who might be supposed to be prejudiced judges in this matter, felt and confessed it,

On the 5th Abdul Khalik, the 2nd son of Tippoo, surrendered himself to Lord Harris and was received by His Lordship with due honour.

The corpse of the deceased Sultan was given over to his attendants to be prepared for the funeral according to Muhammadan customs. The beir was borne by his principal servants and his chief Sirdars : other important personages followed on foot, while Abdul Khalik proceeded on horseback.

As the dead-body proceeded along the main street, many Muhammadans prostrated themselves before their departed king and wept most piteously.

Meer Allum Bahadur, the Vazir of Hydrabad, joined the procession at the outer gates and accompanied it all the way. Two companies of English Grenadiers were ordered for duty on the occasion.

On nearing the mausoleum at the Lal Baugh, the troops presented arms. When the body was placed in the tomb, money was freely distributed in charity. The Khazi read the funeral service, whereupon the tomb was closed.

The same evening there was a heavy down-pour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning such as the city never had known before.

Tippoo's Ancestry.

Tippoo could lay claim to no exalted ancestry. His great-grand-father, Mahomed Bhilol was, according to Wilks',* a mendicant from the Punjab, who emigrated to Hydrabad with his two sons Mahomed Alli and Mahomed Walli and settled in the town of Alland in the District of Gulbargah. After the two sons married, the family increased to such an extent that Mahomed Bhilol found it impossible to meet expenses ; so the two sons

* Wilks was acting British Resident in Mysore during the year 1804.

Mahomed Walli and Mahomed Alli found employment as revenue peons at Sira (Tumkur District, Mysore Province).

It was here that Fatha Mahomed, son of Mahomed Alli, became the father of Hyder. Fatha Mahomed died at Kolar, when his uncle Walli drove out his widow and two sons Shahabaz and Hyder.

Hyder idled away his time until he was about 30 years of age, when he volunteered as a sowar in a corps commanded by his brother in the service of Nunja Raja in Seringapatam. Illiterate though he was, his courage, and his feats of arms attracted the notice of the Raja, who empowered him to raise a body of 50 horse and 200 Infantry with authority to augment his corps according to exigencies, and placed him in charge of one of the gates of the fortress of Seringapatam. His subsequent career is a matter of history. It will suffice for the present to state that Hyder entered Seringapatam as a servant and became its sovereign.

Space does not allow of the enumeration of his various acquisitions. Though a Muhammadan, he is said to have shown some consideration for Hindoos and respect for their deities. He was bold, enterprising, energetic, and undaunted by defeat. Though a stern ruler, yet the Mysorean mentions his name with respect and admiration to-day. His cruelties are forgotten, while his prowess and success are indelibly imprinted on the memory of the people.

The deed that stands out most conspicuous in the memory of the present generation is the surrender of Colonel Baillie and his men. Hyder died at Chittoor of carbuncle in 1782, leaving two sons, Tippoo and Kareem Saib. Tippoo succeeded his father and justified by his career his selection of the badge of a "Tiger" on coming to the musnad an animal, whose disposition was so like his own.

On every thing about the palace the tiger was emblazoned. The Royal Banner was marked with tiger-coloured stripes. The cypher on his arms, Assud-Oola-Ghaulib "the lion of God is the conqueror," was formed of Arabic characters, so disposed as to represent a tiger's face. He was known as the "Tiger" of Mysore.

Tippoo methodically distributed his time for business, but he generally spent more time upon small than upon great affairs.

He, however, took a pride in cultivation, and was anxious to see his country the most flourishing in India. He spent a great part of his time in prayer and was so religiously inclined that he gave his state the title of *Khoodadad Sirkar*, *i.e.*, "God-given." He was a bigot in religion and was ever ready to persecute those who differed from him. He was a *proselytizer* and sought always to add to the number of the faithful.

He possessed great military talents. He employed Frenchmen solely to improve his Army. His Infantry was tolerably drilled; his Artillery, though irregular, was efficient.

Though in some respects wise, he was weak in many others. He was energetic, cunning, revengeful, intriguing, though patient and persevering in the attainment of his objects.

Appendix A.

Pedigree of the Nawabs of Mysore.

- Mahomed Bhailol.
  - Wali Mahomed.
  - Alli Mahomed, or Alli Ghulam Dost Mahomed, married daughter of Sayyad Parsa Munshi.
    - Mahomed Ilias.
    - Mahomed.
    - Mahomed Inam.
    - Fatha Mahomed, called Fatah Alli, or Shuja Sahib, died 1729 married Majedda Begum, daughter of Mir Akbar Alli Khan.
      - Shahbaz Khan, or Ismail.
        - Kadir Sahib.
      - Wali Mahomed died young.
      - HYDER ALLI KHAN, 1761 married (1) Fakhr-un-Nissa, daughter of Moin-ud-din, (2) daughter of Makdum Sahib.
        - TIPPOO SULTAN or Fatah Alli Khan.
          1. Ahmad Sultan, 3 daughters.
          2. Mahomed Sultan or Gulam Mahomed, died 1877. 3 sons, 3 daughters.
          3. Munir-ud-din Sultan, 1 son, 2 daughters.
          4. Jamn-ud-din Sultan, 1 son.
          5. Sarwar-ud-din Sultan, 2 daughters.
          6. Shukar Ullah Sultan, 6 sons, 4 daughters.
          7. Mahomed Subhan Sultan, 5 sons, 6 daughters.
          8. Mahomed Yasin Sultan, 1 son, 3 daughters.
          9. Moiz-ud-din Sultan.
          10. Mohi-ud-din or Sultan Padshah, 5 sons, 2 daughters.
          11. Abd-ul-Khalic Sultan, 2 sons.
          12. Fatah Haidar or Haidar Alli Sultan, 7 sons, 14 daughters.
        - Karim Shah or Safdar Shikoli.
          - Ghulam Alli, 3 sons, 1 daughter.
          - Inam Baksh, 1 son.

Appendix B.

The Proclamation of Lieut.-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, to the Zemindars or Poligars, Desmooks, Despondies, Canoongoes, Naurgours, Patails, Shanbogues, and to all Amildars, Sheristadars, Killadars, and other inhabitants of Mysore, who shall receive the Company's cowle.

Whereas Tippoo Sultan having concluded an offensive alliance with the French, the inveterate enemies of the English, the Peishwa and the Nizam of Deccan rejected all overtures on their part of effecting an accommodation, and giving proofs that he only waited the arrival of the French to involve all India in a war; and the allies have sent their armies into this country, under my command, to frustrate his ambitious designs, and to secure their possessions against the future attempts of such insidious enemies.

These being the views of the allies, I come not to make war upon the defenceless inhabitants of this country, but to receive you under their protection, promise you perfect security under their Government and facilitate the carrying of these instructions into execution. Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Read, the same officer under whose administration you experienced at the last war the benefits of a British Government, is again appointed to superintend the affairs of all the districts dependent on Mysore that may be reduced by the armies of the English; and as a further indication thereof, Cowle Flags shall be distributed over the country, and safeguards sent to all the villages in the vicinity of the armies, to secure the inhabitants from depredation.

These measures being taken, and the allied armies sufficiently powerful to afford all the districts in their rear effectual protection, you will remain in your villages, proceed in the cultivation of lands, and enjoy all the blessings of profound peace.

Benefitting so considerably by the liberal policy of the allies, it will become a duty on your part to merit their protection by serving them as obedient subjects, and rendering them the dues of the Sirkar, in the exaction of which will be evinced that moderation and justice, which distinguish the British from all the other nations of Europe in their conduct towards natives of India.

The general good of the people under them being the study of their Government, it evidently follows that, whoever shall render them particular service, during the present war, such as aiding Colonel Read in ascertaining the sources of the public revenue, in regulating the police, in procuring supplies for the army, or in giving intelligence of the enemy's designs, may be sure of rewards suitable to the importance and success of their endeavours.

WRITTEN AT HEADQUARTERS,
5*th March* 1899.

Appendix C.

Seal of Company		Tippoo's Seal.

Treaty of Mangalore.

(*Treaty of peace with the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.*)

Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable the English East India Company, and

the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur in his own behalf for countries of Seringapatam, Hyder Nagar, and all his other possessions, settled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleston, Esquires, on behalf of the Honorable East India Company for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the Right Honorable The President and Select Committee of Fort Saint George for that purpose, by the Honorable the Governor-General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Honorable East India Company in India and by other said Nawab, agreeably to the fellowing articles, which are to be strictly and invariably observed, as long as the Sun and the Moon shall last, by both parties, that is to say by the English Company and the three Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay and the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur :—

ARTICLE 1.

Peace and friendship shall immediately take place between the said Company and Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajas of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the English, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, also Tippoo Sultan's friends and allies, The Bibi of Cannanore, and the Rajas and Zamindars of the Malabar coast are included in this treaty.

The English will not directly or indirectly assist the enemies of Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, nor make war upon his friends or allies, and the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will not directly or indirectly assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the English.

ARTICLE 2.

Immediately after signing and sealing the Treaty by Tippoo Sultan Bahadur and the three English Commissioners, the Nawab shall send orders for the complete

evacuation of the Carnatic, and the restoration of all the forts and places in it now possessed by his troops, the forts of Amboornagar and Satghur excepted; and such evacuation and the restoration shall actually and effectually be made in the space of 30 days from the day of signing this Treaty: and the said Nawab shall also, immediately after signing the Treaty, send orders for the release of all the persons who were taken and made prisoners in the late war and now alive, whether European or Native; and for their being safely conducted to, and delivered at, such English forts or settlements, as shall be nearest to the places where they now are, so that the said release and delivery of the prisoners shall actually and effectually be made in 30 days from the day of signing the Treaty ; the Nawab will cause them to be supplied with provisions and conveyance for the journey, the expenses of which shall be made good to him by the Company. The Commissioners will send an Officer to accompany the prisoners to different places where they are delivered. In particular, Abdul Wahab Khan, shall, taken at Chittoor, and his family, be immediately released, and if willing to return to the Carnatic, shall be allowed to do so. If any person or persons belonging to the said Nawab and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, and in prison in Bencoolen, or other territories of the Company such person or persons hall be immediately released, and, if willing to return shall be sent without delay to the nearest fort or settlement in the Mysore Country: Baswappa, late Amildar of Palicacherry shall be released, and be at liberty to depart.

ARTICLE 3.

Immediately sfter signing and sealing the treaty, the English Commissioners shall give written orders for the delivery of Onoure, Carwar, and Sadshevagada, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and send a ship or ships to bring away the garrisons. The Nawab

Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will cause the troops in those places to be supplied with provisions, and any other necessary assistance for their voyage to Bombay (their paying for the same) the Commissioners will likewise give at the same time written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts and districts of Caroor, Aurvacourchy, and Darapuram; and immediately after the release and delivery of the prisoners, as before mentioned in the fort and district of Dindigul shall be evacuated and restored to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, and none of the troops of the Company shall afterwards remain in the country of the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

ARTICLE 4.

As soon as all the prisoners are released and delivered, the fort and district of Cannanore shall be evacuated, and restored to Alli Raja Beebee, the Queen of that country, in the presence of any one person without troops, whom the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur may appoint for that purpose; and at the same time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cannanore and Dindigul, the said Nawab shall give written orders for the evacuation and delivery at Amboorgur and Satgur to the English; and in the meantime none of the troops of the said Nawab shall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts abovementioned.

ARTICLE 5.

After the conclusion of this treaty, the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will make no claim whatever in future on the Carnatic.

ARTICLE 6.

All persons whatsoever, who have been taken and carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nawab Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur who is in Heaven, or by the Nawab Tippoo

Sultan Bahadur, or otherwise belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur's dominions, and willing to return, shall be immediately allowed to return with their families and children, or as soon as convenient may be for themselves; and all persons belonging to the Venkatagiri Raja, who were taken prisoners in returning from the fort of Vellore, to which place they had been sent with provisions shall also be released, and permitted immediately to return. Lists of the principal persons belonging to the Nawab Mahomed Alli Khan Bahadur, and to the Raja of Venkatagiri shall be delivered to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan's ministers. And the Nawab will cause the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his country.

ARTICLE 7.

This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English, agrees that the Rajas or Zemindaries on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

ARTICLE 8.

The Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur hereby renews and confirms all the commercial privileges and immunities given to the English by the late Nawab Hyder Alli Khan Bahadur, who is in Heaven, and particularly stipulated and specified in the treaty between the Company and the said Nawab, concluded the 8th August 1770.

ARTICLE 9.

The Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur shall restore the factory and privileges possessed by the English at Calicut until the year 1779 (or 1193 Hejira) and shall restore Mount Dilly and its district; belonging to the settlement of Tellicherry, and possessed by the English till taken by Sadar Khan, at the commencement of the late war.

ARTICLE 10.

This treaty shall be signed and sealed by the English Commissioners, and a copy of it shall afterwards be signed and sealed by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, and returned to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur in one month, or sooner, if possible; and the same shall be acknowledged under the hands and seals of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal and the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay as binding upon all the Governments in India, and copies of the treaty, so acknowledged, shall be sent to the said Nawab in three months, or sooner, if possible. In testimony whereof the said contracting parties have signed, sealed, and interchangeably delivered two instruments of the same tenor and date; to wit, the said three Commissioners on behalf of the Honorable English East India Company; and the Carnatic Payan Ghaut; and the said Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur on his own behalf, and the dominions of Seringapatam and Hyder Nagur, &c.

Thus executed at Mangalore (otherwise called Coudial Bunder). This 11th day of March and year 1784 of the Christian Era and 16th day of the Moon. Rabi-u-sani, in the year of the Hejira 1198.

Signature of	(Sd.)	ANTHONY SADLIER, (L.S.)
	,,	GEO. LEONARD STAUNTON, (L.S.)
	,,	JOHN HUDDLESTON, (L.S.)

TIPPOO SULTAN.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON,
Secretary to the Embassy.

Appendix D.

Copy of letter from the Commissioners of Mysore, to the Governor-General, the Earl of Mornington, &c., dated 20th June 1799.

1. We have the honour to inform Your Lordship that Purnaiya having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmans had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Krishna Raj Wodayar on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lieut.-General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning attended by his suite and an escort of European cavalry, for the occasion.

4. The Raja and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would permit.

5. This morning the members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum and his son Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Raja, who was placed on the Musnud about noon under vollies of musketry from the troops on the spot, and a Royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Raja on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant-General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, some-

time after, delivered to the Raja the seal and signet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young prince during this ceremony, was remarkably decorous, considering the untoward, circumstances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

8. We have great pleasure in informing Your Lordship that, Gholam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mahomed Khan, spontaneously attended on this occasion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we understand, by indisposition.

9. After taking leave of the Raja, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open pendal, the spectators were very numerous ; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenance of all the Hindoos present.

We have the honour, &c., &c.,
(Signed) GEO : HARRIS.
(,,) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
(,,) HENRY WELLESLEY.
(,,) WM. KIRKPARTRICK.
BY CLOSE.

SERINGAPATAM, *June 30th*, 1799.

(True copy.)

Appendix E.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated Seringapatam, 2nd November 1855.

1. My journey through the Mysore territories has afforded me an opportunity of visiting this memorable fortress, the scene of events most glorious to the British name, and of happy augury for the people of Mysore.

2. There are two objects within the island which are well worthy of the protection of the Supreme Government, and which call for its respectful care.

3. The first of these objects is the tomb in which rest remains of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultan. The structure is well preserved as far as the means of its guardians will permit, its interior and the gardens by which it is surrounded are well kept, and it is under the immediate charge of one of Tippoo Sultan's family. But it already feels the pressure of the hand of time. The endowments are insufficient for maintaining it in complete repair and some portions of it, more especially the inlaid doors, have already become dilapidated.

4. The tomb is itself an imposing structure and an interesting specimen of the style of art which marked the days and the dynasties that are passed. The Court of Directors have most cheerfully and liberally given their sanction to the general expenditure, which I proposed to make for the purpose of preserving such a work of art, for the instruction and gratification of generations that shall come after. In this particular instance I feel certain that I correctly interpret the sentiments of the Honorable Court when recording my belief that it would be their especial desire to manifest an enduring respect for the last resting place of brave and fallen enemies.

5. I shall therefore request the Commissioner to take measures for replacing the worn out inlaid doors of the tomb, and for expending such sums upon it from time to time as may be required for its proper repair, whenever the funds of the endowments may be inadequate to meet such expense.

6. The second object on the island to which I have alluded, is the house in the Daulat Bagh, which was long occupied by the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, after the fall of Seringapatam, and when he held charge of the Mysore Territories.

7. This mansion, formerly a garden house of Tippoo Sultan, is traditionally known on the spot as the residence of "Wellesley Sahib," and I have just now seen and talked with an aged man, who remembers and describes his residing in it. This building, which has been unoccupied for some time past and in which I now write these words, is visibly falling into decay. It is a purely eastern residence, and some of the walls are covered with paintings executed by the orders of Tippoo and still traceable though greatly faded, which represented the defeat of the British force under the command of Colonel Baillie. The paintings were partially obliterated by Tippoo during the last siege of Seringapatam and were in the first instance restored by Colonel Wellesley himself.

8. In all respects this structure is one full of interest, but it is most especially worthy of our reverential care, as the material object, which more than any other, now remaining in India, most immediately and most vividly brings before us this day the memory of that great man, with the early period of whose glorious career the East India Company must ever be proud to connect the history of its rule.

Letter from Colonel Wellesley to Colonel Close, dated Trincomallee, December 30th, 1800, preserved in original in the records of the Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.

"I have received a letter from Lord Wellesley in which he talks of going through Mysore in the next season. He proposes to inhabit the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam, and although I think it very probable that the plan will never be put in execution. I shall be obliged to you, if you will now and then take a look at my house, and urge forward the painting of it."

9. I request therefore that the Commissioner will cause this house to be put into proper repair and to be maintained in that condition for the future. It should be upheld as nearly as possible in that condition in which it was left by Colonel Wellesley; and in which it still is. The paintings on the walls to which I have alluded above should be restored if, as I am assured, their correct restoration can be effected by the aid of per-

sons still living who remember them in their completeness. In further aid of the main object now held in view, the enclosures of the Daulat Bagh shall not be suffered to fall into decay.

10. The Commissioner will be so good as to place this minute upon his records and upon those of the office of the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, who will consider this building, as at all times, an object of his special attention.

11. When the separate Department of Public Works shall have been organized in Mysore, Colonel Wellesley's house in the Daulat Bagh at Seringapatam will form a separate head of accounts and a separate head in each annual report of the Chief Engineer.

12. By this means, I trust that the building with all its memories and associations may long be preserved for the contemplation and reverence of generations to come.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

Appendix F.

Copy of letter from H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed Saib, son of Tippoo Sultan, to the Moulve Hajee Mahomed Hossain Khan, late Overseer or Nazim in Lall Bagh.

TRANSLATION OF THE PORTION IN HINDUSTANI.

"None came into this world to live for ever. Heaven will be no friend of any one except the Almighty God. No one can ever live in this world."

"World-renowned heroes will fall to the ground in a moment. People such as are proud, Emperors, such as Faridoon and Jehadar where are they? The memory of their fame is not effaced from our mind."

"Let him be a Padshaw or a beggar, he must die. The bravery of Hyder Alli Khan is ever changing like the ever inconstant blue colour of Heaven."

"MY GOOD MOWLVEE,

I read your grateful Persian letter, dated 11th December last, and the poem, which pleased me very much, and am glad to hear that General Cubbon has appointed you Trustee or Overseer of the Mosques and Tombs of my late Grandfather and Father, as it could not be placed in more grateful and dutiful hands, than your worthiness, and I do not doubt that you will do your best for the sake of those whose poor bodies are going to be under your affectionate care, and who in their time were so powerful. My stay in London will be, I think, for a few months more, and if God pleases, I shall be successful on behalf of my relations. I have received here every attention from Her Majesty, her nobility, and everybody, on account of the name I bear. My Father and Grandfather are so well known and spoken of, that I think they are thought more of here than in India, where every one has read of their deeds. All renders my trip to England very pleasant. The English nation is a very polite and obliging one; in fact I cannot speak too highly of them. I have seen here many old Indian friends, who were in the last wars of my poor father and some of them were wounded there, but they all admire the late Sultan and extend their kindness to me and my family. As a proof of the British nation still respecting the memory of my late Grandfather and Father, they still have provided for the up-keep of the tomb and religious ceremonies observed in our Muhammadan Law. I have no Munshee with me, else I would write you more; all in Persian."

Your most sincere well-wisher,

(Sd.) GULAM MAHOMED.

19—2—1855. *Oriental Hotel, Vicar Street, London.*

Appendix G.

LETTER NO. 2.

15, *Connaught Square, Hyde Park, London,*
September 3, *1859*.

My good Syed Mahomed Hoosain,

I received your letter, dated 3rd May last. You asked me to buy for you a silver watch which you would pay for. Instead of so doing I have bought a gold one made by McCable & Co., the best makers in the world, and I have got their warranty or certificate as to the guaranteed workmanship of the watch. I have got the watch packed up ready to send to you. I will do so on the first opportunity. My friend Captain Hutchinson was going to bring it to you, but unfortunately he forgot to see me previous to his departure. He is in the Commissariat of Balare (Bellary) near Mysore and is a very kind good gentleman. I enclose the certificate from McCable & Co. I make you a present of this watch as a slight token of my thanks for your good services to the memory of my beloved Father and Grandfather. I have got Government sanction to visit Vellore and Lal Baugh, but there has been unfortunately so much disturbance in India of late, that I think it better to postpone my visit for the present. When I return to Calcutta, if possible, I will call and see the tombs. London is indeed a very wonderful place; nothing to equal it at night. It is all there lit up with gas, and it is as light as day. The Queen is very kind to me; and at all her Parties, Concerts, Drawing-room *Levees* we are invited to, she talks very affably to me. All the aristocracy and nobility are also kind and hospitable.

The parcel containing the sketch was received at my house in Calcutta. I daresay you have seen an abridged account of the many kindness and reception

of us by the Queen. I have written to Major Bowy asking him whether any of his friends are coming your way so that they may bring your watch.

Your sincere well-wisher,
Signature in Hindustani]
(Sd.) GULAM MAHOMED.

Appendix H.

An Abstract of the state of Tippoo Sultan's Military Forces.

1st.—The Military Department included the fixed establishment, the strength, mode of payment, state of discipline, principal military officers, their character, their estimation with Tippoo, garrison and their state.

2nd.—Late occurrences, situation of troops, policy of the Sultan and reflections.

Military Force.

The fixed establishment of the Sultan's standing army was as follows:—

Three kutcherries of regular cavalry called Askars, each to consist of four Mokums, of 1,000 horsemen each, amounting to 12,000.

Three kutcherries of irregular cavalry called Suars or Silladars *indifferently*, each kutcherry to consist of four Rissalas, of 1,000 men each; in all 12,000.

Three kutcherries of regular infantry called Jiesh, each to consist of four cushoons of 4,000 fire-locks and 8 field-pieces, and two camel loads of rockets, attached; men 48,000, field pieces 128, and battering guns 32.

One kutcherry of slaves, to consist of two cushoons, called Assudullai and Ahamadi who were considered to be the guards of the Sultan; and generally did fort-duty; 8,000 men, and 16 field-pieces, and 4 battering guns.

One kutcherry of pikemen called Jellu, that always attended the Sultan's person—2,000.

One kutcherry of Carnatic peons called Sooder, who were employed in collecting the revenues, and as garrisons of small forts—8,000.

Abstract of Established Force.

	Regular Cavalry.	Irregular Cavalry.	Infantry.	Slaves or Guards.	Pikemen.	Peons.	Pioneers.	Field pieces.	Battering guns.
Total...	2,000	1,200	48,000	8,000	2,000	8,000	8,000	144	36

Independent of the horse above-mentioned there were 800 Beyd or Looties, who followed the army and whose occupation was plunder.

The establishment had never been completed; its strength from the best information was as follows:—

Regular horse 6,000; Irregular horse 7,000; Regular infantry 30,000.

Guard, *viz.*, Ahmadi and Assudulla 4,000, Pikemen 1,500, Pioneers 6,000, Carnatic peons 8,000.

Abstract of Strength.

	Regular horse.	Irregular horse.	Regular Infantry.	Guards, &c.	Pikemen.	Carnatic peons.	Pioneers.
Total...	6,000	7,000	30,000	4,000	15,000	8,000	6,000

Besides these there were as many elephants, camels and draught and carriage cattle as required from time to time, and 100 mules for carrying guns.

Tippoo's European Force.

	Officers.	Private Europeans.	Half-caste or Kaffirs as he called them.
Lally's Party ...	4	40	350
Lately arrived from Mauritius ...	6	50	100
Total...	10	90	450

Pay and the mode of payment.

The Askars or stable-horse received a monthly net pay of Rs. 12. The horses were the property of the Sircar, at whose expense the men were clothed and armed.

The horses of the Irregular Cavalry belonged either to the Sircar or to the soldier who was paid a regular monthly sum for each; Rs. 40 to a Hindoo horseman and 45 to a Muhammedan. If a horse belonging to the Irregular Cavalry was killed in the service, the Sircar would pay a stated price and half the plunder was considered the Sircar's right.

The Regular Infantry were divided into three classes, which received a net pay as follows :—

1st-class Rs. 10 per month, 2nd Rs. 8½, and 3rd Rs. 7.

Assudulla and Ahmadi or guards once received Rs. 5, but it was afterwards increased to Rs. 15. The Pikemen Rs. 10; Carnatic peons Rs. 5; Pioneers Rs. 8; Golandanzes Rs. 10; Gun Lascars Rs. 7.

French Corps.

Lally's party were paid by contract: the Sultan allowed for each officer Rs. 90 per month, for each European foot soldier Rs. 30, for Kaffirs or half-caste Rs. 20; for native Sepoys Rs. 16; for a gun Rs. 500, for an elephant 12 pagodas, Lally's own pay as Commandant Rs. 2,000. From this allowance the Commandant was to pay whatever officers he might have in his party, also to purchase and feed horses for the cavalry and to find bullocks for his guns and to clothe and arm his men.

The troops did not get their pay regularly—were seldom more than four months in arrears.

Government was benefitted by keeping the troops in arrears. An institution by the Sultan of a bank called *Malek Toujar* was kept in every camp by the servants of the Sircar, where cash was lent at high interest to the troops or orders on their arrears were executed, by which a soldier was generally defrauded of nearly one sixth of his pay.

Discipline.

With regard to discipline, the chief attention of the Sultan seemed to have been directed to his infantry and regular cavalry exercise in body. They marched regularly in file forming line and charge. The irregulars had no discipline at all, though they were all kept in constant practice. All the Kutcherries were to move from place to place once in 2 years.

The regular army was almost always in field except in monsoons when it was cantoned, but seldom any part of it was put in garrison except the guards, who did duty in Seringapatam.

Tippoo Sultan's Principal and esteemed Officers.

1. Meer Cummer-ud-din, an officer of acknowledged bravery and ability. He was idolized by the army, and therefore an object of jealousy to the Sultan,

who was, however, sensible of his superior merit and used to employ him in cases of emergency.

2. Reza Saheb, commonly called the Benky Nawab, a relation of the Sultan, was in high estimation. He had the character of being a brave officer, but was acknowledged to be impetuous and headstrong. He was 30 years old in the year 1799.

3. Mahomed Reza, son of Wakeen Khan, Nawab of Savenore, an officer of merit and in favour with Sultan.

4. Syed Ghoffer, formerly commandant in the Nawab's service at Tanjore, about 54 years of agein 1799, a man of great experience and bravery, in favour with Sultan.

5. Meer Mohin-u-Deen, better known by the name of Syed Saheb, a miser and a timid man, but an able financier, in which line he had been last employed, though at the same time he held high military command. He possessed the confidence of the Sultan who had been married to his daughter. He died probably 12 days before the siege.

6. Fokerudeen and Meer Nazur Alli were also chiefs of estimation.

7. Purnaiya, Treasurer, afterwards Dewan.*

Chief Revenue Officers.

1. Meer Mahomed Saduk, Duan (or Dewan). He was promoted to this high situation by Hyder from Kutwali in the army.

He was an able man devoted to the cause of the Sultan with whom he was esteemed a favourite: he was also accounted a prudent statesman and a strong adviser of peace.

2. Syed Mahomed Khan, an officer of high repute in the Revenue Department.

* Purnaiya was in the same appointment with Hyder Alli and he was an able financier.

A Short Account of Garrisons.

Tippoo Sultan spent great sums in improvements or rather additions to the works of Seringapatam fort ever since the conclusion of peace in 1792. He was wholly engaged in this business.

From various reliable informations it is said that he was building two walls around the fort, each of which was of much more strength and solidity than the old one which was destroyed as the new work advanced, but of which not one-half was ever completed. Another account says that he was occupied also in cutting a broad deep ditch across the island from Daria Daulat Bagh to the south branch of the river. A draw-bridge was also constructed over the ditch opposite to the east gate of the fort.

Revenue Department and state of the Treasury.

Tippoo Sultan thought to make up the loss caused by the treaty of peace in 1792, which cost him nearly 3 crores and 30 lakhs of rupees, and he attempted to recoup this large amount (which was equal to the revenue of two years accruing from his remaining territories), by raising the assessments. Besides, vast sums are said to have been spent in repairing the fortification on which 6,000 men were employed for more than 6 years.

Appendix I.

Alphabetical List of Taluqs in the Mysore Country under Tippoo Sultan as per Schedules of the year 1799.

* * * *

A.

Arkalgud.
Ahmednuggar (Chucklaar).
Anicul.
Ambajeedoorg.
Ambrapoor.
Anawitty.
Anantpoor.
Azimpoor.

B.

Betudpoor.
Bailoor.
Bullum.
Banawar.
Boodihal.
Bangalore.
Byrondoorg.
Burra Ballapoor.
Beddery.
Burm Sagut.
Belchoor.

C.

Callala.
Cutty Malwday.
Chinapatam.
Coonigul.
Chineroypatan.
Coortigheera.
Cankanhully.
Chineroydoorg.
Chota Ballapoor.
Colar.
Chuckmoogatum.
Calydoorg.
Cope.

Chunher Gooty (Hoobly).
Chingery Buswapatam.
Chitaldoorg.

D.

Dewanhully.
Dodiary.

E.

Ecraswarsume (Ceded to Raja of Coorg).
Eakairy and Sagar.

F.

Nil.

G.

Gram.
Gooby.
Garangerry.
Gumnair Pallam.
Goodibunda.
Goodicota.

H.

Hardanhully.
Heggara Dawancota.
Hongonoor.
Hassan.
Hounawully.
Holiordroog and Ootudroog.
Harunhully.
Hagalwady.
Hebboor.
Hooscottah.

Hooly Hounoor.
Hoosdroog.
Hireor.

I.

Nil.

J.

Jungumcottah.

K.

Krishnarajapoor.
Kergur.
Kurb.
Kikkery.
Kundy Kerra and Chickenaikanhully.
Kudoor.
Kusba.
Koompsee.
Kusba Bhemasamudra.
Kunnucoopa.

L.

Lakowly Danvass.

M.

Mysore Astagram.
Muddoor.
Malawully (Gulghanabad).
Madapoor.
Maharajah Doorg.
Mailcotta.
Magady.
Mudgery.
Mackly Doorg.
Mulgwagal.
Muttoor.
Murkally Murroo.

N.

Nezer Bar.
Nunjingode.
Nursipoor.
Noogahully.
Nagamungal Bellaoor.
Nelwangal and Dudbilla.
Nedgegul.

O.

Ootradroog.
Oodgunny.

P.

Panghier.
Puttun Astagram.
Periapatam.
Punganoor (two-thirds).

Q.

Nil

R.

Ramgherry.

S.

Salgram.
Sacryputtam.
Silgat.
Sira.
Surbtowanundy.
Shekarpoor.
Shimoga.

T.

Tayoor.
Talcar Sosilla.
Turkenambee.
Toorwy Kerra.
Tonoor.
Toomkoor & Devaroydroog.
Tury Kerra.
Tulluck.

U.
Nil.

V.
Nil.

W.
Wastara.
Woodontapoor.

X.
Nil.

Y.
Yeratoora.
Year-Cowa.
Yekaty.
Yelandoor.

Z.
Nil.

TAMIL NADU ... No. 21681

The names and their spelling have in several cases been altered since.

Appendix J.

Jagheerdars that existed in the Mysore Province during the year 1799-1800.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Govind Singh, farmer of Maloor under Morari Row; he had assisted the army of Lord Cornwallis with supplies of grain, and was encouraged to expect the restitution of his village; the same was continued to him	1,280	0	0
2. Ahmed Khan of Serjapoor, who had given similar aid and received a like encouragement from Lord Cornwallis: and in last war received money in lieu of village Serjapoor	2,327	4	4
3. Mahomed Ghouse of Tammesele, in lieu of his Jagheer	378	2	10
(The last two are Padshai Jagheerdars.)			
4. Thirty-two Bards, whose villages have been continued to them through all the revolutions of the country	453	13	0

	RS.	A.	P.
5. The Beat Chetty, the descendant of the founder of Bangalore and a principal sowcar, his ancient village	93	10	9
6. To the Gooroos of the Lingaits Byragees (29) persons, villages to the amount of	741	13	1
7. Nonperverist villages given by Tippoo to the descendants of 4 principal officers who fell in his service; and to the descendants of one patail, who was murdered early in Dewan Purnaiya's administration	663	13	6

Appendix K.

Revenue.

Land Revenue.	Sayer.	Toddy and Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.
18,93,793	2,26,659	28,845	4,308	21,53,607

Comparative view of the Gross Revenues of the several Districts of Mysore in the year 1791, according to the amount inserted in the Schedules of 1792, and of the order in which they are inserted in the Schedules of 1792-1799 :—

Gross Rev. as stated in Schl.	Gross Rev., 1799-1800.	Gross Rev., 1800-1801.	Gross Rev., 1801-1802.	Gross Rev., 1802-1803.
14,12,553	21,53,607	34,10,521	26,04,868	25,41,571

Note.—The above figures are expressed in Kanteroy Pagodas.

1 Pagoda = to $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.

Appendix L.

SERINGAPATAM,
8th May 1799.

Lieutenant-General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the Army the following extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday by Major-General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer on the very important occasion referred to, whose gallantry and good conduct, since he has served with his army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander-in-Chief:—

"If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack."

(True copy).

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
26th April 1800.

SIR,—In obedience to the commands of the House of Commons of Great Britain, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of their resolutions of the 4th of October 1799.

It is a peculiar satisfaction to me to be employed to signify to you, in the name of the Commons of the Great Britain, their sanction of those sentiments of applause and approbation which it has been my duty to express in public orders on various occasions during the progress and since the termination of the late glorious war in Mysore.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter from the speaker of the House of Commons, which accompanied the resolution.

With the most grateful and cordial sense of your distinguished and meritorious services.

I remain, Sir,
Your faithful and humble servant,
(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

To—Major-General David Baird.

Appendix M.

SIR,—I am requested by the field officers who had the honor of personally serving under you at the storming of Seringapatam, on the 4th ultimo, to inform you that they have ordered Messrs. Jeffreys and Jones to make a dress sword, value two hundred guineas, bearing the following inscription:—

"Seringapatam, *taken by storm the 4th May,* 1799," on one side, and on the other, "*Presented by the field officers who personally served under Major-General Baird on that occasion,*" which they beg you will do them the honor of accepting as a mark of their esteem and of their admiration of your personal exertions on that day. Jeffreys and Jones have been directed to send out the sword by the earliest convenience, and we hope you will receive it before the anniversary of the capture.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With the utmost respect,

CAMP, 4*th June* 1799. J. C. SHERBROOKE, COL.

To—Major-General Baird.

Note.—This sword is now at Fern Tower, the seat of the late Sir David Baird.

Appendix N.

Copy of General Order.

Fort St. George, on the 15th May, Lord Mornington addressed to the army:—

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having this day received from the Commander-in-Chief of the allied army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army, which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day. His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success. Under the favour of Providence, and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous and honourable issue.

But the events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor-General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India, to a degree of splendour and glory, unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world. The justre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security. The Governor-General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in

India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found, in the malevolent designs of her enemies, in increasing source of her own prosperity, fame and power.

(By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor-General in Council.)

(Sd.) J. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix O.

Copy of G.O. by the Commander-in-Chief, Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May 1799,

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honor to command on the conquest of yesterday. The effect arising from the attainment of such an acquisition as far exceeds the present limits of detail as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops, surpass his power of praise. For services so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their country at large.

While Lieutenant-General sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the assault, *he cannot omit* to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major-General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major-General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occasion, acted under his command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that Colonel Gent and the Corps of Engineers under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in

conducting the duties of that very important department, and his best acknowledgments are due to Major Beatson for the essential assistance given to the branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery Corps are so strongly expressed by the effects of the fire, that the Commander-in-Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander-in-Chief feels himself called upon to notice, in a particular manner, the exertions of Captain Dowse and his Corps of Pioneers, which, during the present service, have been equally marked by unremiting labour, and by the ability with which that labour was applied. On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer, the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, Major Macdonald, Major Skelly, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demand to be recorded; and the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of H.M.'s 74th Regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on 28th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army since the commencement of the siege, in all the operations which led to its honorable conclusion, has been such as will sustain its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the village Agrar was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with

which every attack of the enemy on the outposts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shown in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant-Colonel are points of particular notice, for which the Commander-in-Chief requests that Lieutenant-General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

* * * *

Appendix P.

Estimate of Treasure and property found as noted by W. M. Gordon.

	Star Pagodas.
Spice	16,740,350
Jewels, gold, and silver bullion	25,000,000
Pepper, paddy, salt, &c.	1,100,000
Copper and brass pots, carpets, &c. ...	200,000
Elephants, camels, horses, &c.	540,000
Cloths in the Tosha Khana	2,000,000
Total...	45,580,350

N.B.—Military stores not included.

	Pieces.
Abstract of Ordnance, different calibres	444
Do unfinished in the foundry	7
Iron Ordnance	478
Grand Total of Ordnance ...	929

Stores, Military Buildings, &c.

Appendix Q.

Abstract Statement of the force sent from Mauritius, to be employed in the service of the Sultan.

Chapuy, General of the Land forces.
Du Bois, General of the Marine.
Desmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,

Officers of Artillery	2
Marine Officers	6
Ship-builders and others	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants and linguist	26
European soldiers	36
Soldiers of the second description, or half caste	22
Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius	99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker.

Appendix R.

Letter from General Matthews to Sir David Baird.

General Matthews tells his own story in the following letter, dated 20th June 1783, which was sent through a washerman who had been a Havildar or Serjeant and had been taken to Seringapatam along with Colonel Baillie and others.

I am sorry for the misfortune of my friends. Rumley is dead. Featherstone was killed. I was a Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief on the Malabar Coast. Mangalore has a very good garrison, and I think will hold out till relieved from Madras.

Our fleet is superior to the French in India. Our Army victorious in the Carnatic, likewise in the Cuddapah

country. Lang, a Brigadier-General, has taken Corrore (Karur) and has 10,000 good men under him.

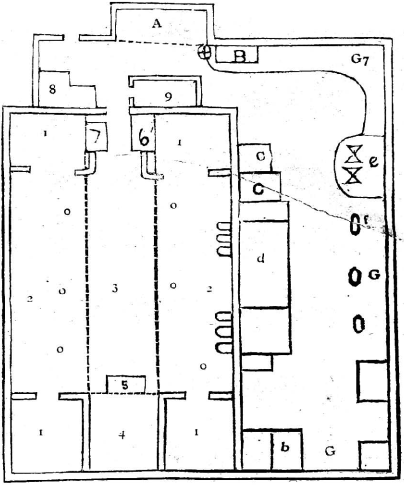
Our affairs wear a tolerable aspect. The Mahrattas have made peace and alliance with us. I had 300 Europeans and 800 Sepoys effective at Nagram, and made a treaty with Tippoo, which he broke, plundered us, and made as close prisoners. I think that Tippoo wishes for peace with us, and that something towards it may take place in November. I am used ill, but not in irons. I have neither pen, ink, nor paper, and it is dangerous to correspond. All the strong forts are in our possession. I took the whole of Malabar Coast. I brought from Bombay 400 Europeans and 1,000 Sepoys, and was afterwards joined by the Calicut army. The number of places taken by me required all my troops to garrison, and I had not any support from any place. We know not your situation—if we had, I should not have been a prisoner. General Stewart commands at Madras. The troops of the French, landed, have been defeated. For myself, two European servants, and one black: I am allowed one fanam and-a-half per day, with one seer of meat, three of bad rice, and three of ghee. I am compelled to receive what they give, and not allowed to buy any other from the bazaar. I cannot procure anything but through the Harrikar. Should anything happen to my life, I beseech you to remember that the Company owe me for money advanced by me during my command 33,000 Rupees, besides all my pay and allowances from the time of my arrival in India.

The troops that were with me are some in the Nabob's services, the rest sent in irons to different parts of the country.

(Signed) RICHARD MATTHEWS.

Appendix S.

Plan of Principal Prison of Seringapatam (since destroyed.)



Explanation.

1. Corner, each containing 4 cots.
2. Verandahs matted off each containing 7 cots.
3. Inner yard.
4. Old Cook-rooms containing 6 cots.
5. Mr. Massy's Kitchen Garden.
6. Sayyed Ibrahim's Berth.
7. Pyals.
8. Sayyed Ibrahim's Cook-room.
9. House.

(*a*) Hospital, 2 cots.
(*b*) Collery Guards.
(*c*) Servants' huts.
(*d*) Prison Cook-room.
(*e*) Capt. Baird's Garden.
(*f*) Old Mud Walls.
(*g*) Mud Wall, 18 ft. high.
(*h*) Outer Door of the Prison.

N.B.—Each corner room of the Prison about 16 feet by 10.

Appendix T.

Memorandum of expenditure allowed for the maintenance and up-keep for the principal religious institutions, etc., at Seringapatam by order of the Government of Mysore :—

	Amount per annum. RS. A. P.
For the gumbuz (Tombs, etc.) at Ganjam and Charity fund	7,385- 0-0
Masjid Alla at fort, Seringapatam	3,726- 4-0
Do four small Masjids at do.	617-14-0
For the Fathia of Dastageri	130- 5-5
For the Fathia of Raza Khadri	23-11-0
For the Rabi El-awal	142- 3-0
For the Oorus of Tippoo Sultan	187- 8-9
For the Oorus of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan ...	187- 8-9
For the Imam Hussein (fathia)	154- 0-7
Expenses during Ramzan	356- 4-3
Total...	12,910-11-9

Appendix U.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to enumerate the articles which were manufactured by the English prisoners during their captivity.

They are as follows:—

Hats of leather.
Caps of dungaree.
Socks of dungaree.

Sir David Baird used frequently to jest about his expertness in cutting out and making his own shirts. One of them he kept long as a memento of his captivity, but it was lost with his carriage and baggage many years after.

Jackets of dungaree.
Waist coats, trousers, socks.
Thread buttons.
Bamboo tables covered with grass matting.
Bamboo stools.

Bamboo cots made with the aid of an old knife notched into a saw: the cot lashed with coarse rope manufactured from cocoanut shells:

Bamboo bird-cages.
Bamboo trunks, 1,100 pieces in one trunk.
Bamboo rat-traps.
Bamboo squirrel-traps.
Forks.
Back gammon tables.

Dice: sawn with an old knife, the ivory procured by stealth from the bazaar.

Chess boards of paper and cloth cards: two folds of paper and one of cloth stuck together with thick rice-water, and polished with the jaw-bone of a sheep.

Ink made of lamp-black with a little gum-water. One chatty was placed over another to collect the soot of the wick, which was brushed off every day.

Pens of fowl-quills.

This catalogue is a striking testimony to the inventive faculty of the human mind developed under the stress of necessity.

Appendix V.

The following are the names of officers of General Matthew's party who were poisoned—the poison being administered in the milk of the cocoanut:—

Capt. Cambbell, 98th Regt.
Capt. Alston, 100th do
Asst. Surgeon Gifford, do.

In the Company's service :—

Brigadier-Major Young.
Major Fewtrill.
Captain Clift.
Captain Gottick.
Lieutenant Barnwell.
Captain Jackson.
Captain Richardson.
Lieutenant Oliver.
Captain Eames.
Captain Lendrum.
Captain R. Cullock.
Commissary Stewart.
Deputy Commissary Cheek.

Appendix W.

The Catholic Chapel at Kerangoor (3 *miles from Seringapatam*), *during Tippoo's time.*

During the administration of Tippoo and Hyder, and especially in the former's time, there were a large number of Native Christians employed as soldiers and in other capacities ; and for their benefit a church was built near their residence. (Kerangoor was the Cantonment in those times). Tippoo entertained the mistaken notion that he could convert all these Christians to Muhammadanism. He tried to convince them that Muhammadanism was better than Christianity, but without effect. At last he played a trick. He secretly buried a large amount of treasure in the church compound, spread a false rumour that his treasury had been looted and offered reward to those who should discover the thieves. A pretended magician (who was informed beforehand of the place where the money had been hidden) offered his services. He pretended to search and at last found it in the church compound. Then Tippoo, as had been pre-arranged, accused

the priest in charge of the church of crime. The priest was ordered to leave Tippoo's territory. Tippoo then commanded Michael Surappa, a Christian Havaldar, to use his influence among his co-religionists (including women and children) to convert them to Muhammadanism. Surappa being afraid of losing his appointment, assented. He held a meeting next day and said what he had been bidden to say by his master. But he also said that he would be faithful to death to his religion. The assembled Christians, of course, refused to give up Christianity. The next day Tippoo sent an officer of his to know what these peoples' opinion was, and he returned to say that they refused to give up Christianity. The Christian sepoys revolted against the Sultan. Tippoo, taken by surprise, did not press the matter further.

On a certain occasion a body of six-hundred people of all castes were taken prisoners by Tippoo and handed over to the French General with orders to cut off their noses. While the order was being carried out, two of their number began to sing the "Salve Regina" in Telugu. The General overhearing the name *Maria* asked them whether they were Christians, and received an answer in the affirmative. Therefore he spared them, taking compassion as they were Christians. Later, when the noses came to be counted, there were two fewer than there should have been. The Sultan called up the General for an explanation. He replied that he had spared two, because they were Christians. Tippoo grew angry and threatened vengeance. The General coolly replied that he was not Tippoo's slave and could withdraw all the French troops, if he wanted to do so. Tippoo, who could not afford to lose the services of the French, was compelled to keep quiet.

Appendix X.

The Deserted Bungalow.

There stands on the isle of Seringapatam,
By the Cauvery, eddying fast
A bungalow lonely,
And tenanted only,
By memories of the past.
It has stood, as though under a curse or spell,
Untouched since the year that Tippoo fell.

The garden about it is tangled and wild,
Sad trees sigh close to its eaves,
And the dark lithe shapes
Of chattering apes,
Swing in and out of the leaves;
And when nights dank vapours rise grey and foul,
The silence is rent by the shrill screech-owl.

* * * * * *

When the siege was over a Colonel dwelt
With his wife and daughters here,
In command of the fort
Where the bloody sport
Had cost Mysore so dear.
I can fancy the girls with their prattle light,
And the house all trim, and the garden bright;

* * * * *

And hushed they were; for one dreadful eve
The Cholera tapped at the door;
Nor knocked in vain,
For mother and twain
Answered the summons sore.
When down broke over the house next day,
The mother and daughters had passed away.

The Colonel buried his loved ones three,
Then fled from the house of woe.

And ne'er since then
Have the feet of men
Trod in that bungalow,
Save feet of the traveller, passing near,
Who turns to see it, and drops a tear.

The mouldering rooms are now as they stood
Near eighty years ago :
The piano is there,
And table and chair,
And the carpet, rotting slow,
And the beds where on the corpses lay,
And the curtains half time-gnawed away.

A type of gloom and decay and death,
And happiness overcast,
Is this bungalow lonely,
And tenanted only
By memories of the past.
Peace to the shades of the three who died
In that lonely house by the Cauvery's tide !

(*From the Lays of Ind.*)

Appendix Y.

List of Tombs and Monuments in the Island of Seringapatam near the Junction of the Cauvery.

1. Colonel Edward Montague, commanding the Bengal Artillery, died on the 8th May 1799, aged 47 years.

In the Gumbuz Compound, Ganjam.

2. Rose, wife of John White of H.M. 33rd Regt., died 2nd April 1800, aged 24 years.

3. Robert Fox, late Sergeant in H. M. 33rd Regt., died on the 23rd August 1800, aged 27 years.

4. David Pritchard, Major in H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 7th July 1799, aged 31 years.

5. Thomas Rodny, late Sergeant in H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 7th August 1799, aged 30 years.

6. John Moore of H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 21st August 1800, aged 31 years.

7. Catherine Nelson, late wife of Sergeant Elcott Nelson of H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 3rd July 1800, aged 28 years.

8. James McCanny of H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 3rd May 1800, aged 41 years.

9. Private Barry of the H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 1st April 1800, aged 27 years.

10. Jerome Keenan, late Sergeant of H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 10th April 1800, aged 27 years.

11. Mayfield, late Soldier in H.M. 18th Regt., Foot, died on the 22nd Feb. 1802, aged 77 years.

Near the Old Jail at Ganjam.

12. Lieut.-Colonel John Grimston of 84th Regt., Foot.

On the Sabbal Rani Tittu between Seringapatam and Ganjam to the right.

13. This monument was erected by the Officers of His Majesty's 12th and 74th Regts. to the memory of the undermentioned officers who were killed or died during the siege of Seringapatam :—

H.M. 12th Regt. Foot.

(1) Lieut. Geo Nixon, killed on the 5th April 1799.
(2) Lieut. Thos. Falla, killed on the 6th April 1799.
(3) Major James Allen, died on the 22nd April 1799.
(4) Lieut. Wal Gahan, died on the 7th May 1799.

H.M. 74th Foot.

(1) Lieut. Lewisham, killed on the 26th April 1799.
(2) Lieut. James Farquhar, killed on the 4th May 1799.

(3) Lieut. James Prendergast, killed on the 4th May 1799.

(4) Lieut. Vesey Hill, do do

(5) Lieut. Henry Shaw, do do

European Cemetery opposite to the Fort Gate near the Bangalore-Mysore High Road.

14. Hugh Lord, Esq., Madras Civil Service, died on the 9th April 1829.

15. Mary Banks, wife of James Banks, Store Sergeant of the Garrison of Seringapatam, died on the 27th of May 1825, aged 20 years.

16. James B. Magrath, late Sergeant-Major of the Seringapatam Local Battalion, died on the 7th July 1825, aged 20 years.

17. Capt. Jonathan Moorhouse, Madras Artillery, died on the 31st May 1823.

18. Ensign W. N. Douglas of the 1st Battalion, 18th Regt. N.I., died on the 20th February 1825.

19. Capt., Charles Derezing of the 1st Battalion, 18th Regt. N.I., died on the 14th February 1821, aged 42 years.

20. Mrs. Martha Shaw, wife of Lieut. John Shaw, H.M. 3rd Regt, died on the 3rd November 1814, at the age of 27 years.

21. Ann Shaw, daughter of Martha and Lieut. John Shaw, died on the 25th May 1815, aged 2 years.

22. W. D Greaves, died on the 29th March 1816.

23. Thomas Burgess Kennan, Capt. of Artillery, died on the 11th January 1827, aged 33 years.

24. Lieut. Alexander Lumsden, H. M. 80th Regt., died on the 1st May 1812, aged 27 years.

25. Infant daughter of Lieut. and Adjutant Cleveland of 2nd Battalion, 19th Regt., N.I., died on the 20th March 1819.

26. Lieut. Edward Francis of H.M. 34th Regt., died on the 24th April 1815.

27. Henry Dumas, son of Lieut. Dumas, 3rd Regt., died on the 7th July 1812, aged 3 years and 2 months.

28. Edwin Oldnal, died on the 11th July 1812, aged 14 months and 24 days.

29. J. H. Jones, Esq., of the Madras Medical Service, died on the 25th November 1818.

30. Alexander Frederic, the infant son of Lieut.-Colonel Henry and Lucie Webbert, died on the 9th May 1813, aged 8 months, and 27 days.

31. Capt. Paul Poggenpohl, of the Coast Horse Artillery, died on the 8th July 1821, aged 30 years.

32. Capt. W. Sharp of the Coast Artillery, died on 25th May 1809, aged 28 years.

33. Thos. Ins Gataker, Esq., late Paymaster in His Majesty's 80th Regt., died on the 8th November 1800, aged 27 years.

34. Robert Barclay, died on the 21st July 1807, aged 27 years.

35. Wife of Reverend D. Sanderson, Wesleyan Missionary, died on the 17th May 1849.

36. Eliza Reddy, died on the 23rd April 1807, aged 26 years.

37. James Cahill, of 69th Regiment, died on the 11th May 1814, aged 46 years.

38. Lieut. Robert Boyee, of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 30th June 1807.

39. Alexander Dalzell Campbell, Esq, late Surgeon in H.M. 12th Regiment, died on the 25th August 1805.

40. Charles King Jenkins, Esq, late Paymaster of H.M. 12th Regiment, died on the 3rd December 1805, aged 29 years.

41. Charles Rist, late Lieut. in 12th Regiment Foot, died on the 8th January 1807, aged 28 years.

42. Lieut.-Col. P. Dallas, late Commander of the 10th Regiment, N.I., died on the 26th January 1806, aged 46 years.

43. Sarah, infant daughter of Henry, of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 12th December 1811, aged 1 year.

44. Abraham Janty, died on the 17th January 1837. aged 87 years.

45. Cecilia Jantz, died on the 7th November 1807, died 18 years.

46. Elizabeth Margaret Jantz, died on the 5th September 1828, aged 22 years.

47. Capt. John Millward, of the 1st Bn. 12th Regt., G. N. I., died 30th January 1806, aged 29 years.

48. Bulby Hodgeon, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Establishments, died on the 2nd July 1809.

49. Charlotte Irwin, daughter of Sergt. W. Irwin, of H.M. 80th Regt., died on the 24th May 1812, aged 8 years.

50. Elizabeth Murphy, wife of Thos. Murphy, of H. M. 80th Regt., died on the 14th January 1812, aged 32 years.

51. Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Sergt. Johnson, of H.M. 80th Regt., died on the 22nd Sept. 1812, aged 4 years.

52. Harriett Jones, daughter of Andamart Jones, of 80th Regt., died on the 17th April 1812, aged 4 years.

53. Lieut. Peter Gordon, of the 1st Bn. 11th Regt. N.I., died on the 16th April 1824.

54. Mrs. Eliza Orrock, wife of Capt. John Orrock, of H.M. 33rd Regt., died on the 16th October 1810, aged 28 years.

55. Lieut.-Col. Wilson Orrock, died on the 26th June 1810, aged 52 years.

56. Martha Buntin, wife of Thos. Buntin, of 69th Regt., died on the 12th May 1813, aged 24 years.

57. P. Rooney, late Hospital Sergeant at Seringapatam, died on the 28th Sept. 1815, aged 52 years.

58. J. G. Talbot, son of W. G. Talbot, Quartermaster-Sergeant, of H.M. 80th Regt. and Margaret, his wife, died on the 25th January 1813, aged 3 years and 3 months.

59. Mrs. Margaret Mitchel, died on the 9th March 1808, aged 28 years; her infant Matilda, died on the 14th October 1807, aged 3 years.

60. Humphrey Campbell, Sergeant in the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 23rd March 1807, aged 23 years.

61. Lieut. James Scott of the 2nd Bn. 12th Regt. N.I., died on the 27th January 1816.

62. Capt Patrick Robertson of the 2nd Bn. 12th Regiment, N.I., died on the 3rd February 1816.

63. Mr. Vea, Pensioner of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 7th March 1810, aged 53 years.

64. Selina Brown, wife of Sergt. George Brown, died on the 18th October 1819, aged 64 years.

65. Charles Anne Theobald, died on the 13th April 1820, aged 10 months and 15 hours.

66. Sergeant J. Mansfield, Sub-Conductor, died on the 8th November 1815, aged 55 years.

67. Mary Maria Theobald, daughter of Charles Theobald, died on the 24th January 1810, aged 1 year.

68. Sergeant Samuel Lewis of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 16th June 1809, aged 42 years.

69. Anne, the fourth daughter of Charles and Anne Theobald, died on the 7th May 1823, aged 11 months and 12 days.

70. Michael, 3rd son of Anne and C. Theobald, died on the 26th January 1827, aged 6 years.

71. Maria Axelley, died on the 7th July 1808, aged 2 years.

72. Sergeant Thomas Hawkins, of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 3rd December 1807, aged 24 years.

73. William King, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 3rd December 1807, aged 44 years.

74. J. Dumphy, died on the 31st March 1814, aged 47 years.

75. Peter Buzzee, the son of Peter Buzzee, died on the ——aged 9 days.

76. Peter Buzzee, died on the 15th December 1812, aged 66 years.

77. Peter, son of Peter Lecreux, Pensioner, died on the 28th January 1815, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

78. John Ross, died on the 4th December 1844, aged 49 years.

79. Mark Fielding, Corporal, of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 3rd July 1845, aged 23 years.

80. Josh Ball, Private in H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 7th March 1813, aged 40 years.

81. Anne Bergin, died on the 26th April 1815, aged 1 year, 4 months.

82. Mary Anne Smith, died on the 23rd June 1814, aged 5 months, 19 days.

83. George Cooke, died on the 28th January 1806, aged 8 days.

84. Captain John Johnson, of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 3rd June 1812, aged 37 years.

85. Margaret Leatham, wife of Charles Leatham, of H.M. 69th Regiment, died on the 12th March 1814, aged 28 years.

86. Mary Smith, wife of Edward Smith, of H.M. 69th Regiment, died on the 9th June 1813, aged 40 years.

87. Edward Bender, died on the 2nd July 1850,

88. George Bender, Apothecary on the Madras Medical Establishment, died on the 30th June 1831, aged 33 years.

89. Jane Owens, wife of Owen Owens, died on the 29th November 1818, aged 40 years, 1 month and 9 days.

90. Owen Owens, Pensioner, died on the 5th March 1816, aged 50 years.

91. Mariann Johnston, daughter of G. W. Johnston, died on the 25th April 1806, aged 9 months.

92. Michl. Carral, Private in H.M. 34th Regt., died on the 27th July 1815, aged 40 years.

93. Anna, the wife of John Zillarst, died on the 29th April 1848, aged 43 years.

94. Richard Owens, son of Owen Owens, died on the 12th April 1806.

95. Sarah Owens, died on the 28th June 1812, aged 20 months.

96. George Owens, died on the 4th May 1815, aged 22 months.

97. Sophia Manby, daughter of Sergt. Michl. Robert and Elizabeth Manby, H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 23rd May 1812, aged 2 years and 10 months.

98. Philipp Schneider, Private in H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 18th March 1805, aged 45 years.

99. William Henry, son of Henry and Wilhelmina Van Ingen, died on the 5th April 1841, aged 7 years.

100. David Lewis, son of Samuel Lewis, Drill Sergeant of the 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 29th May 1807, aged 8 hours.

101. Alfred Edmund, infant son of Henry and Wilhelmina Van Ingen, died on the 29th April 1830, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

102. Charlotte Farre, died on the 3rd May 1840, aged 3 years.

103. J. A. Farrel Barrock, Sergt. of Seringapatam, died on the 30th July 1807, aged 46 years.

104. Sergeant-Major Henry Parker, died on the 11th May 1806, aged 31 years.

105. Sophia Taylor, wife of George Simmonds Taylor, died on the 11th May 1809, aged 28 years.

106. Mrs. Mary Dias, died on the 9th of November 1804, aged 20 years.

107. Captain Philipson, of 18th Regiment, 2nd Battalion, died on the 12th December 1802, aged 35 years.

108. Sergeant Robert Lamb, died on the 23rd May 1804, aged 39 years.

109. William Roby Lomas, died on the 12th October 1809, aged 46 years.

110. Anne, wife of Samuel Clarkson, died on the 28th September 1811, aged 35 years.

111. Sergeant James Milton, died on the 23rd May 1819, aged 30 years.

112. Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Stewart, 1st Bn. 18th Regt., died on the 19th December 1819.

113. Mary Morley, wife of Mr. James Morley, of His Highness the Raja's service, died on the 25th October 1860, aged 41 years.

114. Sarah Ball, died on the 23rd April 1856, aged 51 years.

115. Sarah Morley, died on the 19th March 1825, aged 40 years, 4 months and 5 days.

116. Infant daughter of Sarah and James Morley, died on the 22nd November 1816, aged 2 years.

117. James Frederic, son of James and Mary Morley, died on the 26th August 1839, aged 1 year and 7 months.

118. James Morley, Private in H.M. 2nd Bn. Royal, died on the 28th May 1815, aged 25 years.

119. Lieut. Walter Smith, 1st Bn. 8th Regiment N.I., died on the 8th March 1802, aged 23 years.

120. John Reynolds, Paymaster of H. M. R. I. De Memenrou, died on the 22nd September 1802, aged 31 years.

121. J. F. Mayer, Capt. in De Memenrou Regiment, died 1st November 1882, aged 73 years.

122. Francois Pioghand, Major in H. M. Regiment, De Memenrou, died on the 28th December 1802, aged 40 years.

123. Edward Robinson, Gunner, in 1st Bn. Coast Artillery, died on the 27th April 1801, aged 30 years.

124. Richard Cordingley, Sergeant in H.M. 34th Regiment, died on the 2nd May 1815, aged 38 years.

125. James Goddard, Quartermaster in 1st Bn. Artillery, died on the 25th February 1802, aged 33 years.

126. Sergt. H. F. Blandford of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 27th April 1812, aged 29 years.

127. Sarah Morris, daughter of W. Morris.

128. Maria, daughter of Sergt. Bradouru in H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 15th February 1812, aged 5 months.

129. Sergt. Brodourn of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 15th February 1813, aged 27 years.

130. Seraffond of H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 14th March 1842, aged 46 years.

131. Fanny, infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John White, Commanding H.M. 80th Regiment, died on the 12th February 1813.

132. Rosa Shaw Palin, died on the 12th July 1813, aged 2 years.

133. Maria, died on the 23rd April 1812.

134. Hannah Cunningham, wife of Brang Cunningham of H.M. 34th Regiment, died on the 14th February 1815, aged 33 years.

135. John Earlf, infant son of Sergt. John and Maryut, died on the 22nd May 1812.

136. Lieut. William Elliot, Adjutant in 1st Bn. 14th Regiment, died on the 8th August 1803, aged 27 years.

137. Lieut.-Colonel Limson Dalrymple, 1st Bn. 14th Regiment, died on the 1st January 1804, aged 44 years.

138. Henry Richard Butts, died on the 21st June 1807, aged 7 days.

139. Olympia Cockburn, died on the 2nd June 1807.

140. Mary Booth Crowther, 3rd daughter of John and Mary Crowther, died on the 6th August 1840.

141. Margaret Selina, daughter of Reverend Mr. S. Male and Katharine his wife, died on the 5th May 1844.

142. Peter Castle, died on the 20th February 1867, aged 29 years.

143. Ævalevera, widow, died on the 3rd Fe[illegible] 1807, aged 40 years.

144. Dorothea, died on the 29th June 1807, aged 2 years.

145. Edith Harriett, the daughter of Reverend Joseph Morris and Harria, died on the 30th Oct. 1855, aged 4 years.

146. Michl. Herring, died on the 18th July 1814, aged 9 days.

147. Lydia, daughter of Francis and Mary, died on the 13th Aug. 1840, aged 13 years, 6 months and 10 days.

148. John Stephen, son of Francis and Mary Lewis, died on 15th May 1859, aged 2 years and 8 months.

149. Charles Theophilus, died on the 20th January 1837.

150. Rose Lewis, died on the 9th April 1828, aged 59 years.

151. Rachel, daughter of Francis and Mary Lewis, died on the 16th May 1852, aged 6 years, 8 months and 8 days.

152. Eva Margaret, daughter of Major R. Codrin of 46th Regiment and Maria his wife, died on the 10th September 1851.

153. Edward, infant son of Francis and Mary Lewis, died on the 30th March 1823, aged 10 months.

154. Richard Quinton, died on the 26th August 1817, aged 29 years.

155. Charlotte Quinton, daughter of Richard Quinton, died on the 8th August 1817, aged 3 years and 2 months.

156. John Henry Holmes, died on the 19th May 1815, aged year and 4 days.

157. John King, Band Master to H.M. 33rd Regiment, died on the 24th June 1815, aged 4 years.

158. Christiana Mary Daily, wife of George Daily, attached to the Gun Carriage Manufactory, died on the 26th Aug. 1824, aged 32 years.

159. John Jocob William, died on the 10th November 1801, aged 4 years.

160. Abraham Horboro, Corporal in H.M. 79th Regiment, died on the 7th May 1814, aged 24 years.

161. Mary Ann Howrath, wife of Richard Howrath of H.M. 69th Regiment died on the 11th November 1844, aged 23 years.

162. Captain Abrt. Anderson, of H.M. 33rd Regiment, died on the 23rd March 1800.

163. Lieut. John Hanhain, of 4th Bn., 2nd Regiment, died on the 21st December 1800.

164. Thomas Edward, died on the 23rd April 1800.

165. Elizabeth Clifford, died on the 10th March 1800, aged 28 years.

166. Peter Daily, died on the 9th May 1822, aged 71 years.

167. Mary Daily, wife of Peter Daily, died on the 17th July 1814, aged 53 years.

168. Esther Rooney, died on the 6th December 1810, aged 3 years.

169. Bridget Rooney, daughter of Sergeant Rooney, died on the 21st July 1811, aged 11 months.

170. Capt. John Turner, of the 2nd Bn. 15th Regiment N.I., died on the 23rd October 1809, aged 33 years.

171. Maria Wilhelmino, wife of Major Anselm Jones, died on the 30th August 1826, aged 27 years.

172. Henrietta Walsh, daughter of Mary and John Walsh, died on the 31st May 1824, aged 3 years.

173. Colonel J. G. Hill of 1st Bn. 13th Regiment, died on the 5th April 1812.

174. Lieut.-Col. H. Buchan, of the 2nd Bn., 22nd Regiment N.I., died on the 19th August 1808.

175. Francis Pulham, Garrison Assistant Surgeon, died on the 7th January 1820, aged 32 years.

176. El. T. Gomonde, late Registrar and Assistant Collector in Seringapatam, died on the 15th December 1812.

177. Samuel Maitland Munro, Lieut. in 25th Regiment B.N.I. and Adjutant of the Aracan Bn., died on the 7th May 1854, aged 34 years.

178. Mrs. Jane Macgregor, died on the 15th September 1800, aged 33 years.

179. Isabella Sophia Rose, died on the 3rd March 1800, aged 23 years.

180. Ann Angte, wife of Robt. Angte of H.M. 69th Regt., died on the 14th May 1814, aged 28 years.

181. Jane and Harriet Metcalf, wife and daughter of William Metcalf, Corporal in H.M. 34th Regiment, died on the 27th March 1815, aged 23 years.

182. Lieut. Tew of H. M. 33rd Regiment.

183. Anne Matilda Gillespie, infant daughter of Sergt.-Major Js. Gillespie of 2nd Regiment, died on the [illegible] March 1813.

184. Mary Pammer, died on the 25th March 1815, aged 9 years and 3 months.

185. Peter Nelly, died on the 8th March 1800, aged 2 years.

186. William Miller, Conductor of Ordnance, attached to the Ordnance Carriage Manufactory, died on the 18th January 1822, aged 33 years.

187. Henry Friday Park, Sergt, died on the 28th December 1809, aged 56 years.

188. George Howard, son of T. M. Howard, died on the 28th March 1818, aged 2 years.

189. Sophia Howard, died on the 23rd August 1813, aged 3 years and 2 months.

190. Margaret Howard, died on the 23rd January 1813, aged 4 years and 8 months.

191. Wemys Freese, eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. Freese, died on the 4th August 1802, aged 4 months and 6 days.

192. Grace Hogg, died on the 7th June 1825, aged 14 years.

193. Thomas Hogg, late Sergt. of Engineering Department of the Madras Establishment, died on the 1st Feb. 1820, aged 47 years.

194. James Walsh, died on the 2nd July 1823, aged 38 years.

195. Elizabeth Hogg, died on the 2nd July 1825, in the age of 51 years.

196. Susanna, daughter of Edward Cranfield, of H.H. 34th Regt., died on the 28th Feb. 1813.

197. Michl. Herring, died on the 1st Aug. 1813, aged 9 days, and Anne Herring, died on the 18th July 1814, aged 8 years, 6 months.

198. Elizabeth Hawkes, wife of Sergt. Thos. Hawkes, of H.M. 34th Regt., died on the 10th April 1815, aged 22 years.